

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
1 AUGUST 1957

ORDER OF BUSINESS

10:00 a.m. CONVENE, ROOM 7000 INTERIOR DEPT. BLDG.

10:01 a.m. 1. ✓ DATE OF NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
12 September 1957.

✓ DATE OF NEW YORK MEETING WITH PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE,
Week of 12 August 1957. 1:30 pm #13 Reg. Dir off.
new York

2. ✓ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT SUBMISSION - Park
Road Bridge at Piney Branch Parkway. app. in principle

3. ✓ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, HERALDIC BRANCH: Revised design
of President's Council on Youth Fitness Seal. changes suggested

4. ✓ NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION SUBMISSION - Land
Acquisition: ✓ (a) Howard Playground, adjacent to
Hott School. app.

✓ (b) Palisades Park, Washington, D. C.
✓ (c) Southwest Playground.

✓ REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON: ✓ (d) Beanwood Playground.
✓ (e) Benning Recreation Center app.

5. ✓ REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT APPLICATIONS
SINCE 27 JUNE 1957 (See Appendix 1). app.

6. ✓ REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON OLD GEORGETOWN ACT APPLICATIONS
SINCE 27 JUNE 1957 (See Appendix 2). app.

7. ✓ SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT APPLICATIONS-FORMAL (See Appendix 3).

8. REPORT ON NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION'S COORDI-
NATING COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

✓ 9. ✓ LEGISLATION (See Appendix 4).

10:30 a.m. 10. DISCUSSION: The Position of the Commission of Fine Art's
Regarding Certain Current and Projected Building Projects
For the City of Washington:

✓ (a) Public Buildings Service Federal Office Buildings in
the Southwest.

✓ (b) The Northwest Rectangle, the Inner Loop, and the
National Cultural Center.

✓ (c) D. C. Highway's proposal to locate Route 240 along
the Potomac River.

✓ (d) Change in laws governing height of bldgs. (Zeckendorf's
statement re higher off. bldgs in Wash. CFA should
take a position.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WARRANT

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

GREETING: WHEREAS, the following persons have been found guilty of the crime of

violation of the laws of the United States

in relation to the public lands of the United States

and it is the duty of the Bureau of Land Management

to cause the same to be executed

that the following persons be committed to the custody of the

United States Marshal at the place named below

for the purpose of being tried for the crime of

violation of the laws of the United States

in relation to the public lands of the United States

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1:00 p.m. RECESS FOR LUNCH IN SECRETARY'S DINING ROOM.

2:00 p.m. RECONVENE

2:01 p.m. 11. FURTHER DISCUSSION IF DESIRED.

12. IF DESIRABLE, CONFER WITH ALL OR PART OF NCPC IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

13. DISCUSSION RE SIMON BOLIVAR LANDSCAPE PLANS.

1. Date of last meeting
2. Date of meeting in New York
3. Joint meeting with National Capital Planning Commission
4. Joint meeting with National Office Building

ADJOURN

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - a. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - b. Building applications submitted to the Commission
 - c. Building applications submitted to the Commission
 - d. Building applications submitted to the Commission
2. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - a. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - b. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
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 - a. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - b. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - c. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - d. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - e. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission

V. DISCUSSION

VI. DISCUSSION

1. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - a. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - b. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission
 - c. Discussions of the National Capital Planning Commission

Figure 1

[illegible]

IV. CONGRESS-Legislation

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IV. CONGRESS-Legislation (continued)

1. Reports requested on

- d. H. R. 7307/85th Congress - To provide for acquisition of site in Prince Georges County, Maryland, for a National Air Museum 3 & 4
- e. H. R. 8513/85th Congress and 4
- f. S. 1985/85th Congress - To authorize preparation of plans for construction of National Air Museum 4
- 2. Draft Legislation to provide for decorative art in Federal Buildings 4

V. DISCUSSION

The position of the Commission of Fine Arts regarding certain current and projected building projects for the city of Washington.

- a. Public Buildings Service, Federal Office Buildings in Southwest 5
- b. The Northwest Triangle, the Inner Loop, and the National Cultural Center 5
- c. District of Columbia Highway Department's proposal to locate Route 240 along the Potomac River. 5
- d. Change in laws governing height of buildings 5
- e. Publication of a brochure outlining the Commission's general views on the development of the city of Washington 5
- f. Edited copy of transcript covering the above subjects 1 - 92

MEMORANDUM-MINUTES OF THE
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C. 1 August 1957
9:30 a.m.

Present: David E. Finley, Chairman
Wallace Harrison
Douglas W. Orr
Elbert Peets
William G. Perry

L. R. Wilson, Secretary
Susan E. Bennett, Admn. Asst.
Gilbert Halasz, Stenotypist

I. ADMINISTRATION

1. Date of next meeting
12 September 1957

2. Date of meeting with Public Buildings Service representatives and architects in New York (for architect members only)

The Secretary reported that the Public Buildings Service was interested in arranging a meeting in New York City between the architect members of the Commission and Mr. Peets, and the architects working on the group of buildings to be erected south of Independence Avenue; Federal Office Buildings 6, 8, and 10. It was proposed to hold this interim meeting in the New York office of Public Buildings Service Regional Director, 250 Hudson Street during the week of August 12th. It was agreed that the meeting would be held on Tuesday, 13 August, at the above address at one-thirty o'clock.

3. Joint Meeting with the National Capital Planning Commission on Federal Office Buildings 6, 8, and 10.

The Secretary reported that he had discussed the subject of a joint meeting with the Director of the National Capital Planning Commission and they were in agreement that there was no need for a joint meeting at this time, as the Planning Commission would probably take no action on these buildings until the design had been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

II. SUBMISSIONS

1. Commissioners of the District of Columbia

a. Department of Licenses and Inspection

1. Building applications submitted under the Shipstead-Luce Act

The actions recommended by the Shipstead-Luce Panel of Architects, on the submissions listed on Appendix 1, were confirmed. (Exhibit A).

II. SUBMISSIONS (continued)

1. Commissioners of the District of Columbia

a. Department of Licenses and Inspection

1. Building applications under the Shipstead-Luce Act

The following two submissions, listed on Appendix 3, were disapproved:

To remodel restaurant and cocktail lounge at the Raleigh Hotel;

Repaint and change text of three existing signs at 945 D Street, Northwest.

The application, listed on Appendix 3, to build a flower box and sign for M. Pollin & Sons Apartment House, at 6101 16th Street, was approved.

The application for a building for St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Church at 4001 17th Street, was discussed and referred to the Panel for closer study and action. (Exhibit B).

2. Building applications submitted under the Old Georgetown Act

The actions recommended by the Board of Consultants of the Old Georgetown Act, listed on Appendix 2, were confirmed. (Exhibit C).

b. Highway Department

1. Park Road Bridge at Piney Branch Parkway, Rock Creek Park

The Secretary showed the members a drawing for a bridge over Piney Branch Run at Park Road, and after studying the design it was voted to approve it in principle as submitted, with the understanding that the design will be resubmitted when it has been further developed. A copy of the letter written on this matter is to be made part of the official record of the proceedings. (Exhibit D).

2. Department of the Army, Heraldic Branch

a. Revised design of seal for President's Council on Youth Fitness.

The members again studied the drawing for the seal of the President's Council on Youth Fitness, and it was agreed that the Secretary, together with Colonel James Cook, would meet with Dr. Shane MacCarthy, Executive Director of the Council, in an effort to obtain a more simplified design.

II. SUBMISSIONS (continued)

3. National Capital Planning Commission - land acquisitions

- a. Howard Playground adjacent to Mott School
- b. Palisades park, Washington, D. C.
- c. Southwest Playground
- d. Deanwood Playground
- e. Benning Recreation Center

Acquisition of parcels of land at the three first-named locations was approved; the two last-named, which had been signed earlier, were confirmed. The Commission's copies of these papers will be made a part of the official Commission file on this subject.

III. INFORMAL SUBMISSIONS

None

IV. CONGRESS - Legislation

1. Reports requested on

- a. S.J.Res. 96/85th Congress - To establish U.S.S. Enterprise as a National Shrine

The Secretary reported that the Bureau of the Budget had asked the Commission to comment on the above legislation, and read a draft of a letter he had prepared saying that the Commission would be glad to see such legislation passed. He then called attention to a picture of Hains Point showing one possible location for the Enterprise. After discussion, it was voted to approve the letter to the Bureau of the Budget. A copy of the letter written on this subject is made a part of the official record of the proceedings. (EXhibit E).

- b. H. R. 498/85th and) To provide an official residence for
- c. S. 2623/85th Congress) Vice President.

The Secretary read the draft of a letter to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees stating that the Commission hoped the above legislation would be acted on favorably, and that the Commission would be glad to work with the Joint Committee at any time. The members approved the letter as drafted. A copy of the letter written on this subject is made a part of the official record of the proceedings. (Exhibit F).

- d. H. R. 7307-85th Congress- To provide for acquisition of site in Prince Georges County, Maryland, for National Air Museum
The Secretary called attention to the above legislation and the members, after a full discussion, agreed that the National Air Museum should not be located outside the District of

IV. CONGRESS-Legislation (continued)

1. Reports requested on

d. H. R. 7307 (continued)

Columbia but should be, if possible, within a reasonable distance of the Smithsonian Institution for administrative purposes, and also to be more accessible to visitors. They approved a draft of a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee stating that it was the hope of the Commission that this legislation would not be passed. A copy of the letter written on this subject is made a part of the official record of the proceedings. (Exhibit G).

e. H. R. 8513/85th and) To authorize preparation of plans for f. S. 1985/85th Congress) construction of National Air Museum

The members carefully studied and discussed the problems involved in building a National Air Museum as proposed in the above legislation. They directed the Secretary to write to the respective committees of the House and Senate stating that the Commission would be glad to see such a building authorized, but pointing out the many problems involved, such as selection of a suitable site, size of building, etc., and recommending that a careful study of all these problems be made by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts and the Smithsonian Institution, and that mention of provisions to make such a study be incorporated in the legislation. A copy of the letters written on this subject are made a part of the official record of the proceedings. (Exhibit H).

2. Draft Legislation on Decorative Art in Federal Buildings to be sponsored by the Commission of Fine Arts and the Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration

The Secretary read a draft of proposed legislation to provide decorative art in all Federal buildings. It was pointed out that not all buildings required decorative art and recommended that the draft be restudied and rewritten with emphasis on the use of sculpture and painting rather than on the buildings themselves.

V. DISCUSSION

The principal reason for calling this meeting was to discuss, without interruption, the position of the Commission of Fine Arts regarding certain current and projected building projects for the city of Washington.

- a. Public Buildings Service, Federal Office Buildings in Southwest.
- b. The Northwest Triangle, the Inner Loop, National Cultural Center.
- c. The District of Columbia Highway Department's proposal to locate Route 240 along the Potomac River.
- d. Change in laws, governing height of buildings.
- e. Publication of a brochure outlining the Commission's general views on the development of Washington.

The following pages are taken from the transcript covering the discussions on the above subjects. The text has been edited in certain instances to make the thought clear, and to make it the basis for a publication of principles.

Meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.


L. R. Wilson
Secretary

APPENDIX 1

5. REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT APPLICATIONS SINCE 27 JUNE 1957 MEETING:

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1988	422 No. Capitol St., NW Hotel Continental	Extend exist. canopy 3' forward, cover fascia & soffit with aluminum, extend roofing, provide lettering "Hotel Continental" at front & 2 ends	<u>App'd., 7/24/57</u>
1997	1401 Penna. Ave., NW Willard Hotel	Remove exist. revolving doors & doors on each side of Pa. Ave. side & replace with new aluminum doors.	<u>App'd., 7/24/57</u>
1999	119 Indep. Ave., SE Toy Center, Inc.	1 s-f, 22 sq-ft illuminated sign	<u>App'd., 7/24/57</u>

APPENDIX 2

7. SHIPSTEAD-LUCE ACT APPLICATIONS-FORMAL (See Appendix 3):

- 1998 415-12th St., NW (Remodel restaurant & cocktail lounge in Early American style) for Raleigh Hotel.
- 2000 2500 Calvert St., NW (Motel addn. to exist hotel—excavate entirely within the lot lines in accordance with plans on file) for Shoreham Hotel.
- 2001 945 D St., NW (Repaint & change text of 3 exist. signs: (1) 1'x30'; (2) 12'x3'; (3) 1'x45') for Pegel's Sport Store.
- 2002 6101-16th St., NW (Build flower box 40 feet in from sidewalk; 8' long, 2' wide & 18" high; 1 s-f, 18 sq-ft sign (flower box is part of sign) for M. Pollin & Sons Apartment house.
- 2003 4001-17th St., NW (Erect church bldg) for St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Church.



APPENDIX 2

6. REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON OLD GEORGETOWN AGT APPLICATIONS SINCE 27 JUNE 1957 MEETING:

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT	ACTION
1898	2525-27 P St., NE Senator D. Charles	2-story duplex townhouse; 6' woven wood fence; 2'-6" high (on brick) retaining wall	App'd. 7/2/57
1900	3417-19 Roosevelt Rd Charlotte E. Hoes	2 cluster-block garages & race 2 exist. garages in entirety on side feeding alley; & suggest cluster-block walls be painted to match br. 7/2/57	App'd. 7/2/57
1901	1423-33rd St., NE J. H. Blarsted	Brick. exist. 1st story rear porch in br., no enlarge- ment; repair front wood porch & joist, no enlarge- by arch. & owner on grounds of rear of house's not being viable from a pub. hwy, during conversations re unfavorable CPA's reaction to double window with side center millon. A single undivided opening is preferred. Repairs to front porch not documented with photos. 7/9/57	App'd. 7/2/57
1902	3140 N St., NE The Door Store	1 12-eg-ft single-faced sign	App'd. 7/9/57
1903	1580 Wisc. Ave., NE Clarence F. Donohoe, Jr.	Brick shed in entirety, not condemned by D. C.	App'd. 7/2/57
1904	1689-32nd St., NE Br. Chas. W. Sprunt	Enlarge 2nd-story bedrm. rear over exist. roof terrace, add bay window over front entry. Replace exist. wood stoop at main entry. to house with new br. platform & steps incl. railing. (Entry is at side yard of house, does not project beyond bldg. line)	App'd. 7/2/57
1906	3249 70th St., NE J. H. & B. Costlawet	Basement exist. frame porch roof & wood columns; install new colonial door frame & door, shutters, iron rail & light fixture. Paint masonry wd. gray, shutters, door frame, window sash white, door black, green	App'd. 7/2/57
1907	1680 Wisc. Ave., NE Clarence F. Donohoe, Jr. (offices)	Rev 2-story br. & C. B. office bldg. & 6' masonry br. ret. wall	App'd. 7/2/57



APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1908 R 1872	2527-31 Q St., NW Santos Realty Co.	Cedar sapling fence, 4' & 5'	<u>App'd. 7/9/57</u>
1909 R 1906	3249 40th St., NW J. H. & B. Coaklett	Remove exist. frame porch roof & wood columns, install new colonial door frame & door, shutters, iron rail & light fixture. Paint masonry medium gray, shutters, door frame, window sash white, door black, green	<u>App'd. 7/9/57</u>
1910 R 1882	3047 West Le. Keys, NW A. L. Wheeler	2-story br. dwelling; 6' br. & wood fences <u>drawings supplied by archt. sheet no 7, dtd. 1/29/57, 7/25/57</u>	<u>App'd. 7/9/57</u>
1911	3049 West Le. Keys, NW Atlantic Inv. Corp.	2-story br. dwelling; 6'-3" solid conc. block w/brick face rev. wall; 6' br. & wood fences.	<u>Same as 1910</u>
1912	3043 West Le. Keys, NW Random Invest. Co.	2-story br. dwelling & 6' br. & wood fences.	<u>Ret'd. for larger scale indication of intentions re. design of front fence & curport roof. Drawing of top member of 1st fl. window not adequately delineated to judge design. More uniformity in dimensions & relation of heights in 1st & 2nd story openings is considered desirable. 7/9/57</u>
1913	3045 West Le. Keys, NW American Inv. Corp.	Same as 1912	<u>Ret'd. for larger scale indication of intentions re. design of front fence & curport roof. Drawing of metal balcony & top member of 1st fl. window not adequately delineated to judge design. More uniformity in dimensions & relation of heights in 1st & 2nd story openings is considered desirable. 7/9/57</u>
1914	1520-33rd St., NW Mrs. Jas. Orr Derby	Remove a chimney not now in use & repair tin roof with like material & we urge the owner to retain it if at all practicable	<u>App'd. (Note: The chimney, in our opinion, is, however, an asset to the appearance of the house, & we urge the owner to retain it if at all practicable)</u> <u>7/9/57</u>
1915	3028 Cambridge Pl., NW Mrs. Mitchell Gammon	Alterations & rear addn.	<u>App'd. 7/23/57</u>
1916	1233-31st St., NW A. P. Loening, Jr.	1 new bath; 1 new lavatory; new skylight; 2 new French doors, new kitchen; new elec'l. system; new heating & air cond. system; miscel. remodeling	<u>App'd. 8/20/57</u>

APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1917	3043 West Lo. Keys, NW Random Inv. Co.	2-story br. dwelling & 6' br. & wood fence	App'd. for facade designs as indicated on drawing supplied by archt., sheet no. 7, dtd. 1/29/57, 7/25/57
1918	3045 West Lo. Keys, NW American Inv. Corp.	Same as 1917	Same as 1917
1919	3246 Prospect Ave., NW Chas. R. Smith	Direct prefabricated greenhouse, glass & aluminum	App'd. 7/29/57
1920	1576-33rd St., NW Maitelle B. Montgomery	2' br. ret. wall; 6' br. & wood (open design) fence	App'd. 7/29/57
1921	1438-36th St., NW W. D. Walker, III	General repairs, i.e., plastering, painting, etc. Also extend bldg. laterally approx. 4'	App'd. 7/29/57
1922	1235-39th St., NW J. Elanaky	Build entrance steps & platform	App'd. 7/29/57
1923	3033 West Lo. Keys, NW Statenide Corp.	2-story masonry dwelling. Build 6' wood fence & 7' br. garden wall	App'd. 7/29/57
1924	3035 West Lo. Keys, NW Random Inv. Corp.	Same as 1923	App'd. 7/29/57
1925	3037 West Lo. Keys, NW American Inv. Corp.	Same as 1923	App'd. 7/29/57
1926	3039 West Lo. Keys, NW Atlantic Inv. Corp.	Same as 1923	App'd. 7/29/57
1927	3041 West Lo. Keys, NW Statenide Corp.	Same as 1923	App'd. 7/29/57

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
7000 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

19 August 1957

Mr. Gerard I. Sawyer
Chief, Office of Planning,
Design and Engineering
Department of Highways
District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

At a meeting on 1 August 1957, the Commission of Fine Arts considered the preliminary perspective sketch of a proposed bridge crossing Rock Creek Park at Park Road, Northwest. Although the sketch was not in full detail and the height above the roadway is higher than was represented, the members of the Commission approved the design in principle as shown in the perspective.

When the plans have been developed, we shall be happy to review them. The perspective sketch of the bridge design was returned to the design office of the National Park Service, Interior Department.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilson
Secretary

cc- Mr. Haussmann
National Park Service

EXHIBIT D

Honorable Percival F. Brundage
Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brundage:

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have given careful consideration to Mr. Phillip S. Hughes' request of 16 July 1957 for the Commission's views regarding the report submitted by the Department of the Navy on S. J. Res. 96-85th Congress, a joint resolution "To establish the United States ship Enterprise (CV-6) in the Nation's Capital as a national shrine."

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have asked me to write you that they endorse the views of the Navy Department as expressed in its report on S. J. Res. 96.

The manner in which the Battleship Texas has been enshrined at San Jacinto, Texas gives a recent example of how a similar problem has been worked out elsewhere. The main problem in Washington would be to locate an object the size of the Enterprise in the landscape so that it would not overpower existing monuments or otherwise detract from the appearance of the city. This problem does not seem to be insurmountable, provided that a suitable and mutually agreeable location along the shores of the Anacostia or Potomac rivers could be worked out with the National Park Service of the Interior Department, and with the National Capital Planning Commission.

The Commission would be glad to participate in studying these problems, and it is recommended that the legislation be amended to include mention of the services which these three agencies can render, and the acceptance of the ship be contingent on a satisfactory resolution of these problems.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilson
Secretary

Memorandum for the President
The President, White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Secretary of the Commission is now in the process of
submitting to the President a report on the progress of the
investigation of the activities of the various groups and
individuals who are engaged in the work of the Commission.
The report will be submitted to the President in the near
future.

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submitting to the President a report on the progress of the
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individuals who are engaged in the work of the Commission.
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future.

Very respectfully,
The Secretary of the Commission

Very respectfully,
The Secretary of the Commission

Very respectfully,
The Secretary of the Commission

August 20, 1957

Honorable Dennis Chavez
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works
412 Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Commission of Fine Arts has given careful consideration to your request for a report on S. 2623-85th Congress, a bill "To provide for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States, to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space for such official, and for other purposes."

The members of the Commission have asked me to state that they hope that Congress will act favorably on S. 2623 and that, if enacted, they will be glad to render whatever advice they can to assist the Joint Congressional Committee thus established.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that it has no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilson
Secretary

Note: The above letter also sent to Honorable Charles A. Buckley
Chairman
House Committee on Public Works

Exhibit F

September 4, 1957

Honorable Charles A. Buckley
Chairman, House Committee on Public Works
1304 New House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Commission of Fine Arts has given careful consideration to your request for a report on H. R. 7307-85th Congress, a bill "To provide for the acquisition of certain real property in Prince Georges County, Maryland, to be used for the site of the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution."

The members of the Commission have asked me to write you that they hope this legislation will not be enacted by the Congress.

They believe that such an important part of the Smithsonian Institution, as this museum will undoubtedly be, should be located within the District of Columbia at a point not too far removed from the central Smithsonian group. We understand further that the Regents and officers of the Smithsonian Institution have studied the problem and find the proposed Prince Georges County site undesirable from an administrative viewpoint, as well as from the viewpoint of its accessibility for the greatest number of persons who would desire to visit it. The Commission of Fine Arts therefore urges that the site not be fixed outside the District unless exhaustive studies conclusively show that there is no suitable site within the District of Columbia.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised it has no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilson
Secretary

Exhibit G

September 4, 1957

Honorable Charles A. Buckley
Chairman, House Committee on Public Works
1304 New House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Commission of Fine Arts has given careful consideration to your request for a report on H. R. 7307-85th Congress, a bill "to provide for the acquisition of certain real property in Prince Georges County, Maryland, to be used for the site of the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution."

The members of the Commission have asked me to write you that they hope this legislation will not be enacted by the Congress.

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The Bureau of the Budget has advised it has no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilson
Secretary

Exhibit C

15 August 1957

Honorable Dennis Chavez,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works
412 Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Commission of Fine Arts has carefully considered your request for its views on S. 1985-85th Congress, a bill "To authorize the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution, and all other work incidental thereto."

The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have asked me to say that they would be glad to see the Congress authorize the construction of a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution. They will be glad to advise in the development of the design of such a building, which by its very nature will present difficult problems for its architects in size and scale.

The proposed location of the building, however, raises issues that the Commission believes should be carefully studied from all possible angles before it is definitely fixed. The site tentatively chosen requires that a long-projected museum for the display of contemporary art will be displaced from a position where it was to balance the National Gallery of Art. The Commission is reluctant to see the planned relationship between the National Gallery and the proposed art museum on the Mall cast away, because this is the last site available for a museum of this type on the Mall.

We understand also that the space available in this location is large enough to satisfy only a greatly reduced part of the total program desirable for an air museum. Any building erected specifically for an air museum would necessarily have to be designed with its particular requirements and scale in mind, and it, or a part of it, should not be crowded into an area that would be too small.

It is recommended therefore that the site for such a building be fixed definitely only after a study for this purpose has been made by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Smithsonian Institution, and that mention of provisions to make such a study be incorporated in the legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your Committee.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Exhibit H

12 August 1927

Honorable Dennis Chavez,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

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Sincerely yours,

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THE POSITION OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS REGARDING
CERTAIN CURRENT AND PROJECTED BUILDING PROJECTS FOR THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON

AUG 1 1957

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: First, there is the matter of the Public Buildings Service Federal Office Buildings in the Southwest.

Have we got the map there?

MR. WILSON: Yes. Mr. Orr has the map. This is (indicating) the map. Our problem refers to this area here, Mr. Finley.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes, I see it.

MR. WILSON: I have previously sent you copies of this program. I see you have one there.

This aerial photograph here, I think, displays the location about as well as anything that I have. We are talking about this area beginning there, at the Health, Education and Welfare Building. Building No. 8 is on this plot, Building No. 6 on that plot; and Building 10 is on this plot (indicating) and the adjoining plot.

MR. ORR: I think we are justly concerned with them all; and with the Zeckendorf arrangement, too, because they are going to be added to the north of it.

MR. HARRISON: Where is Zeckendorf's plan?

MR. WILSON: Zeckendorf starts here on the 10th Street Mall which leads from the Smithsonian Castle there, and extends to the east in that area.

MR. ORR: There are office buildings involved, and also high-rising apartments, it would seem to me that there is no real organization in any part of this area where they are talking about these office buildings.

The designs are presented to us one at a time, merely as a design of a single building to go on a single plot; even though there is a certain amount of

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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study given to the building on the opposite triangle it isn't apparent, and I don't think that is really the way to achieve the most successful thing that can be done.

I am accordingly raising two or three questions.

Excuse me, I don't want to get ahead of the discussion.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Another question that came up is the matter of the Air Museum of the Smithsonian. Did you get something written up on that, Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir, I have drafted a letter on that.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It comes into all this also.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Douglas, what part of the problem do you think we should take up first?

MR. ORR: I have just indicated the things I think we should review: There are a great many buildings of consequence to be built in this area, not the least of which are these lease-purchase office buildings, the Air Museum, and the Zeckendorf group with its office buildings and high-rising apartments.

There seems to be no coordinated plan for the whole complex. Everyone is doing a little job on his own. It would seem to me that we ought to look at this area pretty hard because the future of this area of Washington is certainly going to be very greatly affected visually by what is done in these various operations that are now in the planning stage, and of which the lease-purchase office buildings are a very important part.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Mr. Wilson, you might explain the present status of the Commission as regards the Public Building Service building. I think they are under the impression--and erroneously I am sure--that we have given some sort of approval to this plan in the rough. What exactly is the impression that they have?

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MR. WILSON: Two years ago, the Public Building Service prepared this brochure--of which I sent everyone a copy--in which are outlined 22 buildings that are to come under the so-called Lease-Purchase Act. This, as you know, is a system of financing whereby private builders erect the buildings, and the Government gradually assumes ownership of the buildings as they are amortized over a period of years.

Included in the plans for this plot are these three buildings we are discussing here today.

MR. PERRY: But without specific designation of use. There was no designation, was there?

MR. WILSON: There was no designation.

This plan seems to have been prepared, really, without any consultation with the Planning Commission or the Fine Arts Commission. PBS went ahead on its own. The plan went, first of all, to the Congress and there it got what PBS felt was congressional approval for it. Then it went to the White House.

At that point, after it had been to both places, and had what was considered to be an expression of approval, it came to the Planning Commission and was formally submitted for approval, which, I believe, it got at that time.

Now PBS is saying they also submitted it to the Fine Arts Commission and got approval, on which I differ very strongly with them.

MR. HARRISON: They have never had approval, have they, from the Fine Arts Commission?

MR. PEETS: I feel that there is some foundation for their claim.

On several occasions we considered designs of individual buildings on their merits as architecture, and they were discussed without condemnation on our

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part of the site factor. At one meeting---it was the one before the last, I think, when you were not present , Douglass---

MR. ORR: I think it must be the last one, yes.

MR. PEETS: There was a meeting at which Douglass Orr was not present-- and when I say that I mean I am using that fact only to locate it chronologically. However, I want to say, for myself, that I fell down on sizing up the problem at that meeting. I was so overcome by the enormous size of the whole program, and particularly the design of the big building which will be on the axis of the Archives Building, that I must say that my remarks, so far as it was concerned, were certainly not negative.

I indicated my astonishment at the size of the building and said that it was somewhat overpowering in a structural way--or something like that--but I did not say no to it. I think the general feeling and the general tone of the discussion at the meeting was one of approval.

MR. PERRY: When was that?

MR. PEETS: Recently.

MR. PERRY: Two years ago?

MR. PEETS: No, two months ago.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: In other words, we did consider the designs that were presented for the various buildings on these sites, but we did not then raise any objection to some kind of building going there. We have not yet approved the design or the site for the specific use of any building.

MR. PEETS: That is the point, yes. I think that we discussed only the design.

Now, at the next meeting after the one where I mentioned Douglass Orr's not being here, and we were all here, I think, except Wally; and, on that occasion

4. 1990年12月15日，在“九七”香港回归前，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，讨论香港回归后的前途。其中，有人提出“一国两制”是香港回归后的最佳方案。这一观点得到了广泛的支持。

I got up and said that I had failed entirely to consider the civic art factors and the general relationship, and I had not called attention to the fact that the building which was to balance the Archives Building and stand on the so-called Mall Cross-axis, should be a cultural building and not an office building; in my opinion this office building was not a true balance of the design, when viewed from the cold concept of these two building's forming transepts to the Great Mall.

We must not forget that this is the National Archives, which is not an office building. It is a monumental-cultural building, in a sense.

The old plan concept was that there were transepts there. The large Archives building corresponds to the idea, let us say, and balances it.

So, at that time, I said very positively that there was difficulty here, that this building should not be an unassigned office building, an enormous mass of office building without any identification.

I also said that not enough room was being left here for future cultural buildings, extensions to the Smithsonian, and so on; and that the future would bring a very large increase in the number of tourists, and that we were not allowing room enough for them to circulate.

When I sat down, Mr. Hunter said, "May I reply to what Mr. Peets has just said?"

He simply said that this plan had been approved on two occasions. One approval was by the Planning Commission and I don't know what the other one was.

MR. ORR: Could I make a statement now on that, Elbert?

A couple of years ago, when they sent this brochure around for our information, the plan was based purely, as far as I understood at the time, on clearing Tempos from the Mall. They had simply indicated the number of people that were going to be accounted for in this move, as is tabulated in that sheet over there. These were the probable or possible locations for the buildings.

It became apparent--and this impression goes back several meetings--that they were getting into a very big building program here, without having much of any idea what it was all about.

I then asked for that overall model, and they bucked up for a while, but finally produced it so we could see these relationships in three dimensions.

I think that in doing this we withheld any approval we might have indicated otherwise.

We did discuss the designs of buildings on the sites but also, I think, by reason of our asking for this model to be able to see what was going on, we did not indicate approval of anything that had been done.

Would you agree with that?

We had quite a job getting that model.

MR. PEETS: I feel that the discussion of the architectural design of a building, when the site is indicated, constitutes, to some extent, approval of the site, because, if we definitely feel that it is the wrong site, we shouldn't discuss the design. The design might have been different, might have developed differently from being subject to different requirements in another site.

MR. ORR: I think this problem has two connotations to be noted. One, for Wally's information, is the method by which they arrive at the site for these buildings. They take any given plot; they take out the area required for zoning restrictions, and they have so many square feet left. They multiply that area by eight stories, and then allow so many square feet per person. The answer says they are going to house so many people in that building.

I say that when we look at a design on a piece of land, we do not have to accept the philosophy of how big this building should be or how many people it

is going to contain, if we do not think the site is aesthetically adequate for the building. I think that we should say so if that is our opinion.

We went through this with the State Department where it was very obvious that the site was not big enough for what they were trying to do with it, but that is PBS's method of approach.

So, at least, I take exception to this procedure, and even though a building of this kind is going on this site, we do not have to consider this theory of building applicable to the entire buildable area.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think the thing that brought the problem to a head is the building opposite Archives, where they are going to have to acquire land south of the Mall to put up a large office building. We thought the building was not adequate, on the axis of the Archives. It should be a more monumental building and be used for other purposes than to house unspecified Government offices.

Maybe it would be a good idea if I read the letters we wrote PBS. The reply that came today was about this problem.

MR. ORR: I think, frankly, Mr. Chairman, we realized this would be an office building.

MR. PEETS: I was perfectly aware, so far as I am concerned. I think that Bill Perry was, too. I think that we all were aware that it was an unassigned office building that they were talking about.

MR. PERRY: May I interject a few words?

Yes, I think we were aware.

An office building can be designed in a manner, in my opinion, which would not be an affront to the Mall. They gave us a look at three or four cubical envelopes. I remember saying, "Just turn it upside down, please," and the whole silhouette was more restful because the appearance of the mass was different.

At that time I remember delivering myself of my feelings to this extent:

You have spoken of the growth, the requirements, the need for taking advantage of the maximum cube.

I then said that it seemed to me that the trend--and I kept using that word--is toward the utilization of available sites that have not been adequately studied for anything but their capacity to hold a building population and to crowd everything possible into it.

With that, Mr. Hunter did make one or two comments. He felt that this condition was something they could not help.

On the other hand, I do not recall whether this building, No. 10, was one of the things we were discussing at that time--and they had worked it out fairly well--or whether it was one of these two buildings down here, which we were discussing last meeting, but actually it was a result of those remarks and our feeling that led them to reduce by one full story these two buildings--one of them, anyway. Then, just at the end of the last meeting, they came up with this perfectly colossal building, whose impact is really the reason, in a way, that you chose at that moment to call this meeting. The situation arose because they had not kept the building upside down. They had simply crammed more things into it.

Only then, for my own part, let me say, being rather slow on the uptake, I began to get the full impact of the designation of this building as an office building.

Previously, we had merely accepted the site as a spot for a building. In my mind, they have put too big a building on the site. When, later on, I discussed that with them, they said it was just an office building, and that it had not any purpose otherwise. That is something that I think all of us should have acted on.

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Wouldn't it be fair to say that we knew they have been acquiring these sites for buildings including the one opposite the Archives, at 10th Street? Going on that assumption, I think we have more or less acquiesced in the fact that there will be certain buildings on those sites down there.

In other words, we cannot throw out this whole plan because it is something that has been in existence some time, and in the design of which we have dealt with them.

I think it might help if I read this letter that I wrote on 11 July to Mr. McConihe, and his reply which has just come in about the meeting with the architects during the week of 12 August.

Suppose I read my letter to them.

(Chairman Finley read the letter referred to.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Then I had this letter in reply, which is dated July 22.

(Chairman read the letter referred to.)

MR. PERRY: Did I miss any discussion, in that letter, with regard to the allocation of this site, No. 36, on this plan or that is, Office Building No. 10? In your letter, did you speak of the cultural reasons for changing the design?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I said here "that these buildings are of a group that should be inherently related architecturally because they occupy a most important section of the monumental plan, on the south side of the Mall. This is especially true in the case of Federal Office Building No. 10 which occupies the site opposite the National Archives and should properly be designated to be occupied by an important department or agency.

We will, of course, be glad to continue the work," and so on.

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AND GARDENS
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Then I also talked on the telephone with McConihe and I said to him that if they are buying this site for one of the departmental offices, it cannot ever be given over to use as a museum; that the design should be important and monumental; but he answered that they count on that building's housing some important Government agency.

MR. PEETS: What it amounts to is that we have not made any recommendation, at any point, for the omission of a building from this plan.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think we are satisfied to have a building there on the spot to be occupied by No. 10, opposite the Archives, but we are just not satisfied with the design they came up with at the last meeting. We want something more monumental. You remember, Douglas, you were here--

MR. PEETS: I think I would go farther, and leave that site absolutely free. I would knock out one of those buildings, and a good fraction of all of them, not merely on the grounds of architectural composition, but because I feel that there is going to be so much outside demand for circulation space in this entire area that it is not desirable to add the weight of an excessive amount of Government employees.

MR. ORR: That is the problem that also bothers me a great deal. There has been a terrific concentration of Government employees in the Triangle.

Now, what we are talking about is moving some 40,000 people, and putting them just across on the other side of the Mall, which certainly won't simplify traffic access to that part of the city.

If they are purchasing all of this land, I suppose it is a little difficult to leave any of it open.

20 - King, I have attached the enclosures and as per the 1st of 11/11/11

10. The following information pertains to the company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018:

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MR. PEETS: One of their buildings which is especially vulnerable is the one that Public Health Service will use. (Fob 8)

MR. ORR: The smaller one?

MR. PEETS: Yes, but where is it on this map?

MR. HARRISON: No. 33.

MR. WILSON: That is it, 33.

MR. ORR: It is a sort of a biological laboratory.

MR. WILSON: For the Food and Drug Administration.

MR. HARRISON: Between 2nd and 3rd Streets.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Mr. Wilson has just shown me another pertinent letter.

MR. PEETS: May I finish what I was about to say?

That building is going to be used for animal investigation. What I mean is, it is a laboratory building which will use enormous quantities of white mice, etc. Yes, enormous quantities. I am wondering how they truck the food in, and where they incinerate.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This building is opposite the Archives?

MR. PEETS: No, this is the one that is so close to the Capitol, right across Canal Street, from the Capitol, and the New House Office Building.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Oh, yes.

MR. PERRY: We saw the design of that building at the other meeting and that question arose then. All of us were rather upset.

MR. WILSON: May I break in here?

That building was considered at the Coordinating Committee meeting the other day. The design we saw had two trucking entrances, one off the street on

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the south side of the building, and one on the west side. The design ran into trouble with the District regulations on ingress and egress from buildings so that they have revised their plan. Now they go down a ramp, and all the loading takes place underground, there are no trucking entrances on the building at all.

MR. PEETS: I am not too worried about the fine details of the way they are going to operate the building. I have confidence of the arrangements being entirely sanitary, but it is a fantastic building, and fantastic location for that use.

MR. ORR: Why has a biological laboratory to be on the Mall? That is your point.

MR. PEETS: Out in Beltsville, there is the Beltsville experiment station, where they have eight or ten thousand acres, They have several large institutions of just about the same thing, and it is a good place to put them. They are out where they are isolated, and where there is a sensible relation of the use to the location, whereas here we would hardly be able to contend that it is convenient to have ten thousand white mice available to the Capitol.

MR. PERRY: Does Public Service allocate that space to them?

MR. PEETS: I assume so. It was probably indicated on the list made out by the Public Building Service at the request of and with the approval of the Committee on Public Works.

MR. ORR: Chances are the Department of Health, Education and Welfare might have requested it to be there.

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think we are perfectly in the clear as to offering advice--and it is very strong advice--as to what these buildings should be used for. I think the general scheme of obtaining all the land that has been acquired, and of having buildings here, was more or less accepted by us--at least we did not object to it--but we never had approved the use of the special buildings to be put up or the designs, except in two cases.

I might read this other letter written the 24th of May, after that meeting we were just talking about.

I think it would be well to read it, too.

(Chairman Finley read the letter referred to.)

MR. ORR: Which ones are buildings six and ten, again?

MR. HARRISON: The map indicates that 10 takes in 36. I don't know what 6 is.

MR. WILSON: 35 and 36, there.

MR. HARRISON: 35 and 36.

MR. WILSON: 10 includes this square also. It crosses the street.

MR. PEETS: If we approved that building, as I think we did, both orally and in this letter, as an office building for executive employees, I think it was a mistake. There is a good deal of the situation here, I feel, which can only be met by saying, "Gentlemen, we were so enthusiastic about the details that we failed to take a long-view and study the general plan. We have made mistakes, and we think you have made mistakes; and perhaps the Planning Commission has made mistakes. At this time, with all this uncertainty about a matter of such great

importance, and in the long-range, the time has come to reevaluate the situation, restudy it, and keep ourselves from getting into the position of making any more serious mistakes."

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Well, Elbert, I think, as far as the building on 10th Street opposite the Mall is concerned, we have always said it should be occupied by an important department or agency. We never have said it should be a museum, but we would like to know what department is going to occupy it, and then consider the design in relation to that.

I don't think we have ever committed ourselves to a specific use for that site.

MR. PEETS: Traditionally, that area has long been earmarked for the Smithsonian.

Now it seem the long-ago past doesn't mean much. This was set out on a 1931 Public Buildings Commission Office plan. Here the Archives Building was fixed.

There is a square here (indicating plan) and two flanking triangles. Those designations are still on the official maps, because, when I was working for the Planning Commission in 1951, on the Southwest Development, I remember that I made a great plan of the whole thing and I was directed to print on the top of the drawing, right here, this statement, "Reserved for Smithsonian Institution."

Now, right in the middle of that reserved area is where they are putting this office building, and they are putting another office building on this side.

This side was not shown clearly in the models. The models apparently took out the old Smithsonian building entirely.

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Wasn't that where they were going to have the Air Museum? Or where they wanted the Air Museum?

MR. PEETS: The Air Museum was to come here, wasn't it?

Yes.

MR. ORR: At one time it was over here where the wineglass arrangement on 10th Street took precedence.

MR. PEETS: The Air Museum is proposed here now, is it not?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think we have to consider Dr. Carmichael's letter from the Planning Commission. Dr. Carmichael would now like to have the Air Museum opposite the National Gallery.

MR. PEETS: The Air Museum didn't exist at that time. Now it is proposed here.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: They appear to have acquiesced in the plan to put the Air Museum here. It is a little difficult for me to go against the wishes of the regents of the Smithsonian and Dr. Carmichael himself, but I think there is a difference of opinion as to the desirability of putting that particular museum in that particular place.

They cannot get all the buildings they want now. I don't know where they would want to consider placing the Air Museum later, but I think that site opposite the National Gallery is one place that must be reserved as a museum for the Smithsonian regardless of what museum goes on it. I think we will have to take this question up later.

The Smithsonian had to give up the idea of the Air Museum's being down here on account of the Zeckendorf plan's being in opposition to it. Now the Air Museum will have to go out at Beltsville, out in the country somewhere, or down by the River.

[illegible]

MR. ORR: That is a part of the problem that we are discussing here because the Air Museum should be another big unit in this whole area of development.

MR. PEETS: The McMillan Plan and the planners of the Triangle certainly never thought of that site as being one for an office building.

The McMillan Plan definitely had it as a monumental building. The transept idea was not known to the McMillan Commission because that idea came later.

MR. ORR: When did that develop?

MR. WILSON: The McMillan Plan is right there behind you on the wall. The site is indicated on the big plan.

MR. PEETS: Perhaps they had the idea that they did not call it the transept.

MR. HARRISON: Could I ask if anybody knows what the relationship all this bears to the decentralization that was supposed to come about from the order that said that future governmental departments had to be placed outside the city limits in order to reduce danger from atomic attack?

MR. PEETS: That was a momentary policy, so far as I understand it. During the development of the bomb, almost every weekend there was a change of policy as to whether we should decentralize, take a chance, or whatever you will.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think that idea has been given up now.

MR. ORR: Hasn't the pressure from the downtown business groups eliminated that order? They want to keep these governmental buildings in Washington.

MR. HARRISON: I would like to find out because, if I understand it, that order is still in power, and is still upsetting the plans of a great many of the departments that are trying to think of the future.

I think we ought to have some answer to that problem.

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MR. WILSON: That is true, Mr. Harrison. Both concepts are in effect.

The issue was brought to a head when the Geological Survey asked for appropriations for their proposed building. Decentralization was discussed in Congress and the Survey was refused money to build on the outskirts. The request was approved provided it be located in the District of Columbia. That is the way the matter still stands.

There has been no definite opinion laid down as to whether one ruling stands in opposition to the other. They are both on the books, but Congress is now critical of locating buildings outside the boundaries of the District.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The CIA got away with it. I do not know how they got away, but they are going to build something over in Virginia.

MR. HARRISON: Yes, I know. I am working on it. But the thing has puzzled me, and I think it would be very important to us to have somebody tell us what the policy is about that before we start.

MR. PEETS: What the policy should be?

MR. HARRISON: Before we start getting into this. It seems to me that there are general decisions to be made on some of these things that we have to know before we can even start.

MR. ORR: I think, Wally, one thing is that the President has put the heat on the "get-rid-of-the-tempos" plan. This building program is all in the direction of getting rid of the tempos.

I think what they have done is to disregard any policy of decentralization and have simply planned to move the population of the tempos across the street into permanent buildings, which is going to leave us with the same problem of traffic and related types of problems.

Also, it is getting us into an arrangement of buildings which I certainly think is going to vitally affect the appearance of that Mall.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You are quite right about the tempos. That was always McConihe's point of view. He promised the President to get rid of the temporary buildings. In order to do that, he had to evolve this plan for the Southwest.

MR. ORR: That whole setup is projected on the theory of letting the present population of the temporary buildings dictate how many they are going to house in the new ones.

MR. HARRISON: Can I ask another question, Doug?

Have we approved the so-called Zeckendorf Program?

MR. ORR: No.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It has not really come to us.

MR. HARRISON: Has not come to us.

MR. ORR: We have never been asked for final approval on it. We have always objected to it informally.

MR. HARRISON: Am I right in saying that it infringes a little upon this proposed reservation for the Smithsonian?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Very definitely, I think. We warned them of two things: Something should be done about that railroad cut. We objected seriously to seeing the Government spend a lot of money in an area with an open railroad running through it.

The other one was that the office buildings on 10th Street were too long and too tall, too big, and too massive.

MR. PERRY: Zeckendorf has recently suggested that all height limits on buildings be eliminated in Washington.

MR. ORR: He has probably already had the zoning changed to increase the height of the buildings.

MR. PERRY: I watch him with interest, because it seems obvious to me that he is going to try to have a "fait accompli" with some of his high buildings here, and, if challenged, again he will come up with his "take it or leave it."

He did that once before.

MR. HARRISON: Can we go off the record for a moment?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Certainly.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. HARRISON: What are the odds of trying to do something, of trying to be constructive? We cannot just sit up here and say, no, because they will override us. Ours is an advisory capacity. We either have to create something and move ahead; we have to go faster than they do, or we lose out. I think you probably will have to spend a lot of time--I hate to ask it of you, David--but I think you will have to talk to these people and find out how far we can go with them, before we start pushing against them.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I have talked to some of them.

As I say, McConihe says that inasmuch as this plan was considered at two or three meetings, he assumed the general scheme was acceptable to us; also that on the question of allocation of agencies to buildings, and the kind of building itself, that was something that has not been decided yet. But I think if we suddenly came out now and said that we think this building ought to be thrown out, they would feel that we were rather late in the day.

MR. HARRISON: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The artist wants a monumental Federal city. The engineer wants something that is convenient and that is all. We have had the same conflict with General Prentiss as with General Lane.

Now, as far as Zeckendorf is concerned, it is true that George Garrett was asked by the President to get this Southwest plan going, to get in there, get them all together and get the Zeckendorf thing settled. With the prestige of the White House behind him, I think that George was able, more or less, to get it done the way Zeckendorf wanted.

MR. ORR: Yes, I think Zeckendorf made the commercial group downtown happy.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and so on.

MR. ORR: I think that one other thing, Wally, is that we have felt that there are just too many agencies doing the planning here, and this is what causes most of this conflict.

The Planning Commission itself does not actually get to complete a plan. It has things forced on it. For example, this whole Zeckendorf thing was forced on the Planning Commission. The District Highway Engineers have forced their plans, in effect, on the Planning Commission. So you have all these agencies which are working at counter-purposes.

What the city really needs is a new plan, brought up to date and really projected ahead. That is what it needs, but it is going to be too late to overcome a lot of the faults which I think are inherent in what is now being done piecemeal.

MR. HARRISON: I have said all I wanted to say off the record.

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On the problem of making a plan that will be helpful to everybody involved, have we any method of doing that? Or is that the job of the National Planning Commission? Is that what it has to do under the present-day setup?

MR. ORR: The National Planning Commission really has that job to do. I would like to say this off the record, please.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You have left out the Federal City Council which is a group of businessmen.

MR. PERRY: Let me ask this:

Just what is the difference between an office building and a department? You spoke of department buildings in that first letter. There was a certain inference that it was not an office building that you had in mind.

The term departments, of course, has various meanings, one of which might well be a museum, or it could be something like the Archives. But I kept thinking as I have listened to all this discussion, that, while I don't want to see them of such a type as will make too hopeless an impact on me, that these buildings are all office buildings.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: So are the Triangle buildings.

MR. PERRY: If we use the word glibly and say that this is not a place for an office building, we might have to explain, even to ourselves, what we mean by that term, because, while these are replacements for tempors, and of course by inference permanent--permos instead of tempors--I think that the first thing we should attack, if we are to accept the fact that we may have given an implied approval, is the treatment of this building.

Our approach the other day was that this is a too-big building for the site, and what are we going to do about it?

And then we said, there is nothing we can do.

By the time they get this one built, they will need more stories because the space need will be greater two years from now. They will want to go higher and higher but they cannot under these regulations.

The situation points up the absurdity of putting too large a building on too small a site.

To go back to definitions now, these buildings in the triangle are monumental in type. I do not know whether any more will be built like them for they are comparatively wasteful by current standards.

This building is a fine building.

I think these two buildings are, perhaps, more up-to-date, finely detailed and more competent than many buildings of recent years.

I would like to see this building designed in the same vernacular.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Are you talking about No. 10?

MR. PERRY: No. 10--I would like to see it designed in the same vernacular as those, even at the sacrifice of some of these very important items.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: In the same vernacular as which buildings?

MR. PERRY: Archives and the National Gallery.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: As the Triangle group, yes.

MR. PERRY: Those are the finest buildings, in my humble opinion, that have been built here in a long time. There are others very fine, but these are very good for their purposes in their location.

If we could suggest making a sacrifice, even though Mr. Hunter would find it very difficult to meet, in capacity ---

MR. PEETS: As for definitions, I think we could make a distinction between office buildings and memorial and cultural buildings.

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MR. PERRY: I see that very well, but in the Chairman's letter, he spoke of important departments or agencies. These are departments or agencies--all those (indicating)--are they not?

MR. ORR: Yes.

MR. PERRY: They are very monumental. This building here is a cardboard pierced by so many windows; it is in the first detail we have got, and it is too large for the site, at that.

I say now that, if the definition is inclusive, it can be made inconsistent with those over there; it is still a bureau building, but the facade and treatment all around can be made more in conformity with the requirements of the Mall.

MR. PEETS: I classify Archives as a cultural memorial building, not an office building.

MR. PERRY: I was looking at these here, to Constitution Avenue row, and all those. They are all office buildings.

MR. PEETS: Sure.

MR. PERRY: This is totally different in the conception of office building, and I think that is why we have felt so strongly that it was inappropriate.

Then we condemn it as an office building whereas those are also office buildings.

So we have to be very careful what we say.

MR. ORR: I think we can see the problem a little better on the model.

You will remember that they did raise the model of that building and those adjoining by putting on another story; they got permission from the Planning Commission to change the zoning slightly there.

You can see the result a little better on the model.

MR. PEETS: They wound up with the new office building being one foot and eight inches--or something like that--below the highest points of the Archives, regardless of the different type of planning.

MR. PERRY: There is also a contour situation there.

MR. ORR: Oh, yes.

MR. PERRY: I thought they were going in the wrong direction when they left here the other night. They were cramming more into the building, while we begged them to put in less.

MR. ORR: That is one point I would like to investigate further, but just as a matter of record, if we cannot do anything to correct the situation, then we should restate our position, especially the one about the railroad, and, about this warehouse, which is part and parcel of it.

MR. HARRISON: Which is that one?

MR. ORR: The existing warehouse, that building right there.

MR. HARRISON: This is an existing warehouse?

MR. ORR: This black one.

And on the 10th Street Mall; and on the capacity and size of these buildings.

MR. PERRY: I would put that last one first, because, unless we can stem that tide, we are going to have an awful jumble.

MR. HARRISON: Could I bring out one thing? You can look back to the plans made in 1932. Is that the date?

MR. PEETS: '31.

MR. HARRISON: '31.

You see that we have a reservation here for a certain kind of museum. It had a certain kind of uniformity in it because that plan had a uniform balance of faces, and everything else.

Now, you look at what is happening to those same three blocks here, and there seems to be no--well, it doesn't seem to be done in the same period.

Personally, I would not mind if they carried a more modern arrangement here, if they kept it in good taste, as it should be, but it should be one uniform thing; it should not be a whole series of different kinds of things.

MR. PERRY: This line?

MR. HARRISON: You take this thin building here with lots of space around it. It is infinitely better than this big, heavy, bulky building up here.

I am not arguing specifically for this building but I am saying that there is not even a relationship between the two modern structures that they are doing now.

MR. ORR: That is right.

MR. HARRISON: That is the incongruous part of this problem.

What is in the back of the minds of the people who are doing these different kinds of things?

This is the only place I can see where they might get some uniformity.

MR. ORR: During one meeting, when they came first with their little models, we discussed these factors from a design point of view. There was the same great difference then in character in the buildings as at this time.

That is another point where I think we can help a great deal in getting a little more uniformity of character and quality.

MR. HARRISON: There is one distinct feeling about the Triangle. It was, at least, done under a certain amount of aesthetic control.

MR. PERRY: It certainly was, yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I can tell you it was because I was there at the time.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need.

2. The second step is the selection of a product concept that meets the market need.

3. The third step is the development of a product prototype that can be tested in the market.

4. The fourth step is the testing of the product prototype in the market.

5. The fifth step is the evaluation of the results of the market testing.

6. The sixth step is the decision to either proceed with the product or to abandon it.

7. The seventh step is the development of a marketing plan for the product.

8. The eighth step is the launch of the product into the market.

9. The ninth step is the monitoring of the product's performance in the market.

10. The tenth step is the evaluation of the product's performance and the decision to either continue with the product or to discontinue it.

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24. The twenty-fourth step is the evaluation of the product's performance and the decision to either continue with the product or to discontinue it.

25. The twenty-fifth step is the evaluation of the product's performance and the decision to either continue with the product or to discontinue it.

Each architect had a building but they had a Board of Architects and consultants which met in the Treasury with the Supervising Architect.

They all designed their buildings in relation with other buildings as to height, facade treatment and everything else. It was a deliberate action, and that is what I think is lacking here.

MR. PERRY: Decidedly, But, if you use the word "uniformity", you certainly can also use it in the sense of containing something variable. We were going to get uniformity here, I can assure you, Wally. Starting at that corner here and that corner there, you will see nothing but windows up to here, like the upper stories of the proposed State Department Annex.

It is going to be uniform all right, and very stupid.

MR. PEETS: Uniform but not connected.

At least in the Triangle, there were some continuities and connections in the courtyard enclosures and in the expression of plan organization.

MR. HARRISON: In essence, what you are saying is that it is the quality of the uniformity that you are objecting to. It is not the fact that you have uniformity. The Rue de Rivoli has uniformity and we all like it, but it is the quality that makes us like it.

MR. PERRY: Uniformity is not a virtue in itself until it has quality.

Fundamentally, you are quite right. Until we know what Zeckendorf is going to do, we are in a quite hopeless situation.

In working on this design we find nothing interesting. It is simply a box, pierced.

MR. HARRISON: What is that other suggestion? Is this part going to be tied to that building? Is there a physical link between the two?

MR. PEETS: No.

MR. ORR: Both buildings are part of the same department's offices.

MR. PERRY: This model is rather different from that first one. Shall we go over and see it?

MR. PEETS: The stumbling block is financial more than anything else.

MR. PERRY: May I change the subject somewhat?

I would like to clear the atmosphere, and I suggest we go over to the model and look at the coordination of the building.

I said last time that it was very, very unfortunate.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Would you like to hear the letter we wrote about the Zeckendorf Plan first? It is the only thing we have ever said about it.

MR. PERRY: Yes, indeed.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This is written to Mr. McLaughlin, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

It is dated February 11, 1956.

(Chairman Finley read the letters referred to.)

MR. PERRY: I would send it out again.

MR. WILSON: It was never acknowledged.

MR. HARRISON: Did you say this is all to General Services, too?

MR. WILSON: These are the projected Federal office buildings here. Zeckendorf's area does not begin until we reach this part here.

MR. HARRISON: All this part up here is really under General Services?

MR. ORR: Yes.

MR. PERRY: I thought that Zeckendorf was building those buildings.

MR. WILSON: Those Zeckendorf buildings are here.

GSA is not working on those yet. They have not started.

MR. HARRISON: I see.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation.

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23. The twenty-third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the bibliography.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the index.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the appendixes.

26. The twenty-sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the conclusions.

27. The twenty-seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the recommendations.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the annexes.

MR. WILSON: No money, I guess.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Do you all want to look at that model?

MR. ORR: Yes.

Is this their idea of the Air Museum there? Dr. Carmichael and the Regents of the Smithsonian want it there. I understand the NCPC Coordinating Committee has acquiesced, but not the full Planning Commission nor us. We are still perfectly free to express our opinion about it.

That site certainly should be reserved as a place for an art museum.

It seems to me it ought to balance this building, the National Gallery. It should not be so big as to overpower it and it ought to be something that conforms more or less in the architecture here and with the Capitol. You cannot have something that is too glaring in contrast.

MR. HARRISON: Who designed this other form which we first took off the model?

MR. PERRY: I think that it was Jim Smith of McKim, Mead and White.

MR. PEETS: I believe that form was sort of extemporized.

MR. HARRISON: I hope we never approved anything like that.

MR. WILSON: This is the form of the Saarinen competition building.

MR. HARRISON: That old story.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: J. K. Smith has designed one scheme for the Air Museum. This is going to have to be a new museum design here.

We have seen the design for that Air Museum building haven't we?

MR. WILSON: The preliminaries.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We saw the preliminaries, yes.

There is no question that this site ought to be reserved for a museum,

but ---

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MR. HARRISON: It ought to go well with the Nat. Gallery.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes. The current idea of an Air Museum is that they put only a few planes in it, and have a place outside Washington where most of them can be kept. They would have to bring them back and forth, because, obviously, they cannot house many airplanes in a building of this size.

I am giving you the views of Dr. Carmichael. They are the views that Dr. Carmichael would give you if he were here, and not in Europe. I would have asked him to be here this morning otherwise. He spoke to me about it and I said that my only reason for agreeing with him was that we are afraid this part of the Mall will be taken away from us and that I see no prospect of any money for building an art museum there. I am just afraid that some office building will be put up there if they don't take it now for an Air Museum.

I said an Air Museum is better than having an office building, of course.

MR. ORR: This building stands out on the model. I refer to this one that Carroll and Van Alan of Philadelphia designed. (FOB 10)

MR. PERRY: It is not quite like that now. This is bigger and higher.

MR. PEETS: If this becomes the Air Museum, what is the space available for future expansion?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There is none.

If that is not kept, there would be no place for the decorative arts museum or something like that on the Mall. That building might be built here sometime.

We do have the Old Patent Office now and it is going to be preserved for a National Portrait Gallery.

In the beginning, Dr. Carmichael is going to put in such other things as he has, and to try to get up an adequate collection of decorative arts for a separate museum.

MR. PERRY: We also seem to thoroughly agree about the form of that building over there (indicating), who, if any of us here, competed for the Art Museum? Did you?

MR. ORR: No.

MR. PERRY: Did you compete?

MR. HARRISON: No.

MR. PERRY: Was this the site given to those people for competition purposes?

MR. ORR: I think they want to show the site occupied, and, in putting it on the model, they are using it simply as a mass indication for a building. I think they plan on having another building designed for that site.

MR. PERRY: Am I right, Mr. Wilson? Hasn't this building completely changed in its shape now? It is very much higher.

MR. WILSON: No, sir; I believe this one is just the same as it has always been, Mr. Perry. This is not the mass for a proposed Air Museum.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Do you want to read this letter to them?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir.

MR. PERRY: Notice how different this is from the plan we were looking at a moment ago. This has been fairly well studied.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Mr. Wilson has prepared a letter to Senator Chavez of the Senate Committee on Public Works about this proposed Air Museum. You might just read it.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the President's views on the state of the Union and the course of action which he proposes to pursue.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the financial condition of the United States and the measures which have been taken to meet the public debt.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the land and mineral resources of the United States and the measures which have been taken to develop them.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the naval forces of the United States and the measures which have been taken to strengthen them.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the military forces of the United States and the measures which have been taken to improve them.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the foreign relations of the United States and the measures which have been taken to conduct them.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the agricultural resources of the United States and the measures which have been taken to develop them.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the commercial resources of the United States and the measures which have been taken to develop them.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the educational resources of the United States and the measures which have been taken to develop them.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Works, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a statement of the public works of the United States and the measures which have been taken to improve them.

MR. WILSON: (reading, in part) The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have asked me to say that they will be glad to see the Congress authorize the construction of a National Air Museum ---

(Mr. Wilson read the letter referred to.)

MR. ORR: Do you have photographs or renderings of the models?

MR. HARRISON: This is No. 10?

MR. WILSON: This is No. 10.

MR. HARRISON: And No. 10 also includes this?

MR. WILSON: Yes. It also includes this square to the east.

MR. PERRY: If this street had been closed, it could have been different, something different.

MR. ORR: The other Triangle is created by another library. That is this (indicating).

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You would not consent to the closing of that street, would you?

MR. PEETS: No, nor Virginia Avenue, either.

This is a very important vista. This vista is more important than the buildings.

From along here, and in this vicinity, in spite of the existence of all of that mass of buildings, we still have a beautiful view of the Monument.

MR. ORR: From where?

MR. PEETS: From the streets in this area.

MR. ORR: Which view is now being blocked out?

MR. PEETS: The Washington Monument is over here. You get an almost diagonal view of it, giving it a new aspect. It doesn't look as it does from straight north.

MR. ORR: This is that warehouse, Wally. This is the railroad track going around.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There is no reason why this building should not house a department or agency, and why it should not be a handsome building balancing this one.

MR. PERRY: I don't see it that way, David. I think that there should be an expression of the use. The use is just as strong a factor as the expression of the shape or form. They should go together. It will not do to have a building full of typewriters there, even though it may have cornices and columns all around it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You think it ought to be a museum?

MR. PERRY: Yes, or some type of a special building. I think it is perfectly absurd to fill up the space at this rate. We should always have some vacant lots around. They look just as good as the buildings, with trees on them.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I brought up that point with Mr. McConine on the telephone.

He said they are buying this land to take people out of the temporary buildings and house them. To do so means it will not be made available for a museum or for other special buildings.

I said, "why can't you reserve it for future use of some cultural activity?"

He said they couldn't justify buying land like that to Congress.

MR. PEETS: That goes back, basically to the desire of the mercatori, of Washington, to have the utmost possible jamming together of a population that is well paid, especially a high income group, and so on.

These buildings should be distributed over the city. They should be combined in groups.

When I was in Washington in 1917 and 1918, I was convinced, and put in print, my opinion that the business, that the executive departments should be in groups, in architectural design groups, dispersed through the metropolitan area. Since that time the policy has been back and forth and back and forth, now decentralization and now centralization.

In 1933 and 1934, when I was out at Beltsville, in charge of the planning for the Department of Agriculture, it was decentralization and everybody was pleased.

The town of Greenbelt was built on Beltsville land so the people would live there. People who lived there could work in the area, in those buildings of the Department of Agriculture, and it was a fine idea. It is still a fine idea, and people who live there like it very much; but recently the number has fallen off. At this moment, the concentrationists are in command.

MR. PERRY: You mean that the merchants of Washington have more power to design Washington than all the other agencies of government?

MR. PEETS: Yes, especially through Congress, of course.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Look at the Zeckendorf plan and the influence of George Garrett.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That gave George a great deal of prestige, of course.

MR. ORR: There is another factor too. Even if all the Government were to remain in Washington, they do not need to insist on piling all these buildings around the Mall.

On the other side of the Capitol, on East Capital Street, there is land where some of these agencies could perfectly well be placed; there is no reason for them all to be here.

MR. PERRY: I thought the Mall had been declared a cultural area. Possibly there is nothing on the record, but I have always lived with that thought that you go there to visit the museums, not office buildings.

MR. PEETS: The Commission in 1901, in their recommendations concerning office buildings, hoped to concentrate those that had relation to Congress, and the country as a whole, around the Capitol. The others could be concentrated or built near the White House. So they indicated the land, the Triangle, this present Triangle, and in the vicinity of Lafayette Square.

MR. PERRY: Purely office buildings would have plenty of room east of the Capitol.

MR. PEETS: Naturally, since the McMillan Commission was working in the shadow--let us say--of the Chicago fair, and the whole design was approached from the point of view of the Chicago Fair, they felt they needed an awful lot of buildings to carry out the fair type of architectural composition. They drew an awful lot of columns and cornices and so on.

Office buildings were included. They would have liked to have all monumental and cultural buildings, no doubt, but the office buildings were needed to fill out the solids that should surround the void.

MR. ORR: Is it not a fact, too, that the earlier thinking, when this Government was not the size it is now, was that the executive departments would be located near the White House, with the legislative and the judicial agencies located on the Hill?

The theory then was to surround the White House with agencies which belonged to the executive part of the Government.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The communication then was either by horse or foot.

Now, you can go more quickly by motor in Washington.

MR. ORR: Or telephone. I don't think there is a bit of difference whether there is any general physical connection. Now they are all autonomous, these buildings.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I wonder if we could not recommend that the General Services go into the East Capital Street area, and that that area should be developed for future Government use?

I think that regarding some of these buildings south of the Mall--I mean the ones for which we approved the design--I don't see how we can very well go back on our word on them.

MR. ORR: I think we might recommend that there not be such a concentration of buildings in this area. Those we have passed on, I presume we ought to go on with, but I think that we could take an exception to that biological laboratory, as not being necessary in this area; and I think, perhaps, the two which are to flank 10th Street might be reduced in size. The problem is to get some better distribution of the given number of people through a greater number of buildings.

MR. PERRY: In your remarks, are you by-passing these two sites? Do you mean to add to your thought that these could be put to another purpose, although you said we are committed to that one?

MR. WILSON: To this is one building; this and this.

MR. PERRY: Those are counted as one building?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. PERRY: So they are.

MR. ORR: Is there any reason why this could not be a separate building here?

MR. PEETS: They are in a package for construction.

MR. ORR: Which ones?

MR. PEETS: These two are in one package and those two are in one.

MR. HARRISON: Construct and lease?

MR. PEETS: Yes.

MR. ORR: These are built under this lend-lease or lease-purchase.

MR. HARRISON: To whom do they lease them? Anybody who will come along and lease them?

MR. ORR: No. These are built by private enterprise and leased to the Government.

MR. HARRISON: So it is governmental departments which go in there. Then it doesn't make any difference whether it is a lease or not as far as we are concerned.

MR. ORR: No, no.

The only point I am making is that they have done nothing about these.

MR. PEETS: That is right.

MR. ORR: Why couldn't this plan we are talking about here be transferred over here and leave that space open for the time being?

MR. PERRY: How is that area now held, owned?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It is owned by the Government, or in process of acquisition from private hands now.

MR. ORR: I assume they are in process of acquisition.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Some are still in private hands, yes.

MR. HARRISON: Can I speak for one moment? It seems to me that we have to be very clear and definite in our own shop about what we want.

I think it would be a good time to make an estimate of the effect of all these factors, on which we can all agree.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

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Number one, we are talking about the purpose and use of site.

Number two, we are talking about the form of building that is put on the site, the form and appearance of building put on the site.

But first is the one that we have not discussed as far as we should.

Number three is the question that Douglas, I believe, brings up:

Should there be something devised at this moment to assure the city of Washington's having a consistent plan and the certainty that the architecture for its new buildings will carry right through the whole thing.

In other words, it seems to me that we have three very major problems here:

One almost goes to philosophy when you start any question as to use and purpose. I agree.

I would go along. The more we talk about this space, the more convinced I am that this area should be held for certain kinds of buildings. At least the Fine Arts Commission ought to say that this should be held as the area, in which we are going to put our museums, and institutions of that type--for instance, a cultural center.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Could I ask one question about ownership of this land where these buildings are projected?

Is it owned by the Government now or has it recently been acquired?

MR. WILSON: This has all been recently acquired, this, this, and this. This is in the process of acquisition.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Are those Government buildings there?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Those, I suppose, are needed to absorb some of the people in the temporary buildings?

MR. HARRISON: This is land that is acquired by the Government on authorization from Congress to acquire it for certain purposes. What we are doing and saying now is that it should not be used for those purposes. We are notifying the Congress that the Fine Arts Commission does not believe that that particular area should be used for the purpose for which it is so designated.

MR. WILSON: That is correct, because this land has already been authorized by Congress for acquisition.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Then I am afraid we are rather late in doing that.

MR. PERRY: It is like the bridge all over again.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I don't think it would be possible to reverse that now. I think that they got money to buy the land from Congress, in order to remove the Temporaries from all over the city. It is important to get those Temporaries out. I think they are eysores more than anything else.

And we have gone along.

MR. HARRISON: That is good.

I am just trying to bring the point out. If we are too late to do anything about it, we are foolish to spend our time fighting with windmills when we have so many other real problems to fight.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I am afraid we would lessen our influence if we did that.

MR. PERRY: We might have been late, too late.

MR. ORR: We should have done it when we first got this brochure. That is the time we should have done it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Two years ago.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of the war against the Confederacy. It also mentions the recent passage of the Emancipation Proclamation and the President's hopes for a speedy end to the conflict.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton. The report provides a detailed account of the military operations of the Union Army during the previous year. It includes information about the number of troops, the equipment, and the results of the battles. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 15, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Gideon Welles. The report provides a detailed account of the naval operations of the Union Navy during the previous year. It includes information about the number of ships, the equipment, and the results of the battles. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, dated January 20, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Alexander C. Gibson. The report provides a detailed account of the financial operations of the Union Government during the previous year. It includes information about the revenue, the expenses, and the results of the financial operations. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior Department, dated January 25, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Caleb B. Smith. The report provides a detailed account of the operations of the Union Government in the interior during the previous year. It includes information about the land, the minerals, and the results of the operations. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated February 1, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton. The report provides a detailed account of the military operations of the Union Army during the previous year. It includes information about the number of troops, the equipment, and the results of the battles. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated February 5, 1862. The report is addressed to the President and the Congress, and is signed by Gideon Welles. The report provides a detailed account of the naval operations of the Union Navy during the previous year. It includes information about the number of ships, the equipment, and the results of the battles. The report also mentions the progress of the war and the President's orders.

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MR. HARRISON: You are making the statement that we should have done it, and I know why you are saying it. You think honestly we should be alert enough the minute anybody sends in a piece of paper to this office to act on it.

I don't think that is necessarily true of anybody, especially a body of public officials. When a piece of paper comes in, unless it comes in for action or criticism, or with some definite request, you don't necessarily have to act on it.

MR. ORR: The point I am making, Wally, is that this was given to us for information. If we had been keen and alert we might have spotted the fact that they were now proposing to use a site for an office building which we think should be used for some other purpose. We are now late in making that decision known.

MR. PERRY: Even Horatius had to have a night's rest.

MR. HARRISON: I think it is asking too much of any body of this kind to expect it to police everything that comes up in the city. We would have to be like super-duper sleuths to figure out what is to be done about it.

MR. PERRY: The time for us, probably, to have squealed was when we all agreed that the Tempos should be eliminated; we should actually have taken the time then to designate locations for their replacements. The reality now sort of crawls in on us.

Let us look at it for a moment from a totally different attitude. Let us look at the uses of undesignated buildings in the Triangle.

Even this building has no visible designation. This is a hypothetical plan.

What is wrong with it?

We see a certain quality here. We know these buildings were built for a purpose, but regardless of what it was built for, this I call a magnificent building

These others are lying about it in a perimeter. We have just removed this block from the model because of its site's extraordinary importance as a part of this perimeter.

These are also background buildings. There is this so-called transept; that building is a part of this transept and is very well expressed as a part of the transept of the Mall. There are very adequate buildings on one side.

Now, we have a purely hypothetical building here which has not been designated for use at all, and I am wondering whether we, as critics, should not criticize it severally from the point of view of its mass, as it is represented there, and then later on possibly give it some allocation.

Is that a little too hypothetical?

MR. PEETS: May I say what L'Enfant wanted to do on that axis?

MR. PERRY: What did he want to do?

MR. PEETS: He would have thoroughly disapproved of these two buildings, and all other buildings on the 8th Street axis, leading up to his Pantheon at the top of the hill, where the Patent Office now is; there he intended, undoubtedly, a large, domed building starting an axis which would run continuously down until it struck the Potomac River. The shoreline was at an angle, so he made a large triangular plaza at that point, with a very large column on axis. The reason he did it that way was because his objective was to bring all of the large city into a single concept; and he did so by making some very important, highly-marked, long axes.

From their points of intersection he went out in both directions, creating vistas commanding the additional land beyond.

And it was not his concept, at all, that any of this vast area should be laid out in such masses as to constitute an area that is surrounded.

He thought of it as an area that had vistas and distance.

Then, of course, part of it was the vistas of the Washington Monument which would be seen, down here. Before 1929 there was a vista. That was old Louisiana Avenue, wasn't it?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes.

MR. PEETS: It came down here to the old Hay Market. There was a diagonal across here then.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I remember the railroad tracks here across from the Mall.

MR. PEETS: My recollection does not go back to that.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Garfield was shot right there, at the site of the National Gallery's dome. They wanted to put a star there to mark it, and I said, no. Tourists would be coming to look at the star rather than the Rembrandts. The National Gallery is on the site of the railroad station.

All the L'Enfant thinking was done so long since that much of it has gone by the board.

Maybe L'Enfant's plan should have been used; but like present-day people, Nineteenth Century people wanted to use up all the land available, and this was very acceptable land between the Mall and the Patent Office up here. The Government, as you know, is keeping that building and going to make a museum of it.

If the Government would acquire these squares, they have a future development for a museum there that is very good, too, and they would give a very proper setting for the Patent Office.

I think we might recommend ahead of time that the Government acquire those sites and make a park out of them for the present, and thus hold them.

MR. PERRY: Very good.

Going back to my hypothesis, I believe that we should move the Air Museum from this site. It seems to me that while L'Enfant designed something with

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vast possibilities--and this site is one of them--he also certainly laid out a temptation to future generations, and gave them provision for developments such as that; what we are talking about is how to do it.

For my part, it seems to me that a smaller building, well designed, could be built here at this time, even if it impinges very seriously upon the optimum program that the Public Service Administration has in mind.

Possibly, we can attack it from that angle. If it is too late to change its designation, we can change its competence. That will meet with a great deal of objection, because they want to make everything bigger and bigger. That is a thing that I particularly object to.

Of course, I object also to its designation as an office building. We were a little late on that, and kind of slow to realize it, but if these are office buildings, and that is an office building, I believe, whether in modern conception or in the modified classic, some perimeter can be given to that building which will be worthy of it, if its design is placed in competent hands.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This building here?

MR. PERRY: Yes. It could be much smaller. It should be smaller than the actual volume they are now requesting.

Then this building is on the inner perimeter which, after all, from my point of view again, is the one that holds the greatest promise, and should be endowed with a fine building there, which would make a part of the fine setting for the Capitol.

MR. HARRISON: I don't want to get on that aspect of it, until I came back to Doug's point now.

I want to ask how we are going to propose to face this problem of getting a plan for Washington which Doug keeps coming back to in his remarks.

I agree with you, I think the fundamental wrong in this building at the moment is that to me, it is out of scale, completely out of scale with this building here.

It is out of scale with the Archives building and it is out of scale with the little buildings there.

This building, in model form is in scale, to me.

Now, Mr. Peets goes back even farther, and I agree with him, but I don't know how to help out on that score.

Finally, I am coming back to what we are going to have to do about the future, in proposing these and other things. Is it not up to us to lead the parade on these things, and not always be coming along afterwards? Doesn't that mean somebody has to set down, at least, a series of areas in the center of this town, and say that these have got to be done this way?

MR. PERRY: Provided we are given all the facts.

MR. HARRISON: How can we do anything without knowing all the facts?

We cannot achieve what Douglas is talking about unless we are working ahead of the fact rather than behind it.

MR. PERRY: That is what we are here for today.

MR. HARRISON: How do we do that? Isn't that the problem we are up against? How are we going to be ahead rather than behind?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think one thing we want to stress is that some part of the plan should be reserved for future museum developments which we cannot foresee now. I think it can be a constructive idea to suggest to the Government that we all agree with that principle.

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MR. HARRISON: Wonderful. We should do it as a Fine Arts Commission. I would be willing to put up some money to make the necessary plans, if necessary, to try to start out and to find out what we are going to do. How else are we going to achieve this thing that Douglas is bothered about?

I would be willing to have Doug do it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: To do planning is, really, very awkward for us, because planning is a function of the Planning Commission. They have a very large budget and a large staff to do that.

MR. HARRISON: Obviously. But from our point of view, and in relation to the more intimate problem--it isn't intimate at all--but in relation to the smaller aspects of this thing, we have always to state some facts in order to tell these people our views. Otherwise, we are just letting everybody go ahead and when they come in with their plans, all that we can do is face them with our negative approach.

That means we are even making enemies all the time, and eventually we will wipe ourselves out.

MR. PERRY: It is a matter of declaration of purpose. You have to know what the purposes are, obviously, and, from my point, it has been well expressed that, at least, the inner perimeter of the Mall should be buildings for a cultural use. It is very simple. If that declaration could be made, it would be fine.

MR. HARRISON: That is my next step.

Following up on that, if we are not going to be able to fight for this present group of buildings, and I don't honestly see how we can fight for it, with the past that is already behind us--

MR. PERRY: Fight for part of it.

MR. HARRISON: I am talking now about the overall purpose. Allocating that site for a museum is very difficult for us to do now and get away with it.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives.

2. The second part of the report describes the methodology used in the study, including the selection of subjects and the procedures followed.

3. The third part of the report presents the results of the study, which are discussed in detail in the following sections.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and suggests directions for future research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion, which summarizes the main findings and the overall contribution of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references, which includes all the sources cited in the text.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix, which contains supplementary material that is not included in the main text.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary, which defines the key terms used in the study.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures and tables, which are included in the main text.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of abbreviations, which are used throughout the text.

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But if we cannot, this principle is still a fact that we can make a statement on right now.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That site is reserved.

MR. HARRISON: We can make a statement on that right now, and maybe on other things. Everything that applies to Southwest redevelopment we should make a statement on pretty quickly.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We ought to make some recommendation as to where that museum should go.

MR. HARRISON: Exactly. It is still within our power to say that this building is much too big, as it is designed, to go on that place in relation to these other buildings. Is it not?

MR. ORR: I think that it is entirely too large.

MR. HARRISON: But it is a detail.

We are on record in two meetings saying that, are we not?

It would seem to me that the next job is for one person, maybe two people, or whoever can do it best, to sit down and write the recommendation as to areas, and the reservation of those areas. We should indicate the way we would like it, including the point you mentioned, David.

Fundamentally, it is three areas.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I might say that Mr. Wilson reminds me we have \$2,500 in our budget which we can use for just that purpose if we could get someone who would devote some time to it.

MR. HARRISON: I would like to see it developed and simply stated in a booklet of some form that could be sent to various people.

MR. ORR: Don't you think that we really have to throw this back on the Planning Commission, since they are the official planning agency?

MR. HARRISON: I don't think it is any use of our having an official position in Washington, without our stating officially what our position as a group is.

I don't think we can put that in anybody else's hands.

If we are going to have the responsibility, we have the right to say it.

Isn't that true?

MR. ORR: I am more worried about getting a plan like this implemented. I think the way to do it is to have it go through the Planning Commission.

MR. PERRY: Is it our responsibility to handle this? We have tried to advise, and we think we are responsible, but do others think us responsible for the design.

MR. HARRISON: I think the whole country considers us responsible for the appearance of the city of Washington.

MR. PERRY: In Washington, I don't think that is so.

MR. HARRISON: I think that outside Washington it is certainly true.

MR. PERRY: I agree with you that, in the broad aspect, they consider us responsible for the protection of this place, and the development of it.

MR. ORR: The thing that is not understood by most people is that land planning is just as much a part of the design of a project as the building itself.

In other words, they cannot simply plan buildings and have us pass on the design, and be able to say that it is going to turn out a successful venture.

MR. PERRY: You can design intelligently.

MR. ORR: The local area goes with it.

MR. PERRY: Could I go back to Wally's excellent suggestion and say that, if anything is declared, we should first express our opinion of an optimum design

I think it is my duty to say that

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regardless of existing conditions; if we use this declaration as an injunctive, if this town is to be the Mecca-I call it that--of so many people, seeking a cultural center, then this is a cultural center, and positively we must have certain cultural institutions here.

The pressure of modern office requirements created by the elimination of wartime Tempos, has made it necessary to put up office buildings very promptly.

We regret that certain sites, which would have been far better used for the cultural purposes, have now been taken for office purposes, but beginning now at this point, we declare that this site be respected and that buildings of such enormous size be curbed regardless of purpose.

We declare from this date on that this ~~is~~ our purpose, our hope and our insistence.

MR. PEETS: And, if we are to have cultural buildings there, we must have the physical equipment to take care of the enormous number of people who are going to come there.

MR. PERRY: That point is of some importance.

MR. PEETS: I think we have no concept of what is going to happen after these new billion-dollar highways are built all over the country. They will greatly increase, along with the increase in population, the number of people who can drive to Washington. Right now there are around six million visitors a year to Washington, and 300,000 school children come by bus, and that sort of thing.

So that really a very great traffic and service problem is involved in making this, as it should be, a cultural attraction to the people of the country.

All of this requires most careful, extensive planning.

At the present time, there is a drift of visitors down toward the Smithsonian and the south side of the Mall, in general. I think that is a very sound condition and it is one that should be developed because: On the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, we have the highest development of retail commerce; and it is for that reason that I think the suggestion of adding cultural buildings between the Archives Building and the Patent Office should be carefully considered. I question whether additional museums should be put on the retail side of the Mall, although, of course, we want to make the most of the beautiful buildings that we have there, and also make them objects of pilgrimage.

MR. ORR: I would like to move on to one other subject, while we are speaking of cultural centers. We have the other problem of the so-called cultural center over at Foggy Bottom. I think that is another problem one that we should give some consideration to, because otherwise that is going to be squashed, and surrounded by apartment buildings.

MR. PERRY: We have all had some military experience. The staffers, the staff officers, are impatient of excuses and delay. What if the enemy were not there?

MR. PERRY: What you get is as much information as you possibly can, the disposition of the enemy, and hit him at his weakest spot. Here we are facing a status quo. I think I agree with all of you that an attempt to make an issue of that particular building would probably be a Pyrrhic type of victory, if we ever won it.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its objectives and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

What possible future is there in such a suggestion as this?

We are now in 1957, and there is going to be a 2057 someday; there is also going to be an Arts Commission which will be stronger than this one, I hope.

Now, then, Mr. Chairman, take the old Patent Office for example. Since the time it was erected, it has been changed from a Patent Office to many other uses. It is being temporarily used now for the Civil Service Commission and you now say it can be made into a museum. Architecturally, it sounds impossible.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It was a museum in the beginning.

MR. PERRY: Then it is adaptable to that purpose. There are also such things as loft buildings, if you like them.

Also there is a way of constructing buildings in the modern manner--the loft manner--with perfectly reputable appearance from without. There is nothing in my mind, for instance, that forces supplying any outside light whatsoever in a building which could be completely an air conditioned building and without a solitary window.

There are all kinds of ways in which this problem can be approached. My thought, however, is that if we can work tactfully on this building to get it down as small as possible in size, and then be very, very insistent, indeed, on conformity of its exterior in scale to the existing buildings without copying them, that we could then look forward to its being used as a cultural building fifty years from now, or even eighty years from now.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Some of these new buildings will probably be torn down by then.

MR. PERRY: Torn down and adapted to other uses. A building may not last eighty years, but I would hate to wait that long.

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If we could include in the declaration that, even if this is an office building at the present time, our hope is that it shall become a part of a cultural perimeter, then I think we can bend our energies at the present time to make these buildings of present construction as acceptable as possible in their appearance.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think we are going to have to consider one other factor that enters into this problem of design and that is the criticism which has been directed at the Commission for not permitting modern design in these monumental areas of Washington.

We have had that thrown at us a number of times recently. One of the reasons, at least, is the claim that some of the agencies prefer to move out of Washington where they can have buildings to meet modern conditions and not have to conform to the past.

In reflecting about this, I think if we can get a building designed there which will be in scale, and have a monumental character, I don't think I would be too concerned whether it is too adaptable to something in the future, or whether it just expresses itself as an office building. It must have those qualities of being in scale with the other important buildings on the Mall, and not too great in mass. It must really be something, which at least complements the Archives Building in its general characteristics, even though it is an office building.

I am afraid we may get into trouble if we insist on this one's being too monumental a building, if we say that.

MR. PERRY: We have not used the word "monumental." We say conformity.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Mr. Floete and Mr. McConihe would welcome the cooperation of the Commission in getting the proper design for this building.

The only thing Mr. McConihe insisted upon is that we consider that they have got money from Congress to buy the site and build the building in order to put people now in temporary buildings into it. As long as we don't destroy that balance we can have quite an influence on the appearance of the building.

MR. ORR: I think we should insist, as far as the buildings flanking the Mall, or Independence Avenue, are concerned, on their not using their coverage formula, which requires that the building has to be occupied by so many people and that it has to occupy the entire site.

I think we have to take these sites and design the buildings to conform.

Even going back, I think the way they did the Triangle is just too bad, great boxes of buildings as they are.

I think that coverage principal is an important thing in this whole picture. Without it, it may take a longer time to get rid of the tempos because you cannot put all the people in these buildings here immediately, but in the long run I think it is going to be better for the city of Washington.

MR. PERRY: What is? You mean to build these?

MR. ORR: No, to spread these buildings out a bit, not pile in so many people.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You have the Health, Education, and Welfare already built down here.

MR. ORR: You have that and others.

MR. HARRISON: Nobody can be proud of this. I was not too proud of the old Pennsylvania Avenue, because it is crowded.

MR. ORR: I don't know what the occupancy of these buildings was, but I too think it was a great mistake to concentrate that many people in that area.

MR. HARRISON: It sure was.

MR. ORR: And note how the original part of the Department of Agriculture encroaches in the Mall.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That building really has no business there at all.

MR. PEETS: They previously had an old building there, an old red brick building.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Red brick building.

MR. PEETS: With a garden in front of it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: A red brick Victorian building.

MR. ORR: Sometime, that ought to go.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This part had to conform to the plan. This is a museum here.

MR. HARRISON: That is in very good scale.

MR. PERRY: Excellent.

MR. ORR: The model they brought down some time ago is in excellent scale with the only two buildings that have any scale on the Mall, the National Gallery of Art and the Freer Gallery.

MR. HARRISON: We talk about these things and then we never do anything about them, Doug. That is the one thing I am trying to come to terms with. I am talking about my self, not anybody else.

I am worried about where we go from here, leaving this problem open without doing anything about it.

I make a suggestion that somebody, in addition to our regular activity on these buildings, which we can take care of as a part of our approval or disapproval as we go along, it would be a good idea to get word to them right away that we feel that this scheme is out of scale and they ought to start studying it by either spreading it out, pulling it down in size, or taking it some other place.

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But what do we do about the rest of it? What are we going to do to stay ahead of Zeckendorf on this area? And to stay ahead of whoever else is developing that area? What are we going to do about this? Do we make a plan? Or what do we do?

MR. ORR: We have a very good letter on record on this Zeckendorf situation, which I think should be restated.

MR. HARRISON: A wonderful record, but I am going to say, are we going to do more?

I understand we want to do more. That is the only reason I bring it out.

MR. ORR: In order to get any sense out of all this planning that is going on, and since we are going to be criticized for these buildings later, then we have to take the initiative now and try to indicate the direction in which the development should go. I think we should.

MR. HARRISON: Beforehand, or after they bring it into us?

MR. ORR: It should be done beforehand. That is difficult to do in the case of Zeckendorf. This is a situation that has been developing for some time. It is difficult to do anything now in the case of these buildings.

On the other hand, I think we can register our views again on this Zeckendorf scheme.

I don't know how far along it is, but we can't forget that we will have a lot of high-rise apartment buildings in this area, too; and now Zeckendorf is pushing for increasing the height of all these buildings.

That height factor is something we ought to take a stand on, either yes or no.

MR. PERRY: I remember your suggestion at the last meeting--which I thought was a very happy one--that is really why we are here today. It was your idea that we should issue a statement of policy and give our conception of the architectural future of this area. How large should our statement be?

I am here to help you work it.

MR. ORR: I think we should state a policy.

MR. PERRY: Make a declaration of intent.

MR. ORR: We should point out what we have done in the past. I still think that this plan is never going to be wholly satisfactory until that railroad is changed.

MR. PERRY: Right.

MR. ORR: Until that warehouse is taken out of there, until there is less density in all of those office building developments, which they are planning here.

In other words, some of it ought to go somewhere else, on the other side of the Capitol, for instance, or elsewhere.

I think we can make some statement of that kind. I think these factors are perfectly good policy statements, we can end by saying that the Mall perimeter should be preserved entirely for cultural purposes.

MR. HARRISON: Should these statements be ones that our Chairman has already made, like the one on the Southwest? Or is it up to us to ask him to prepare these statements, giving us a chance at the trial copy? I would like to look at it. Or how do you want to do it otherwise?

MR. ORR: I think that we can at least give him the main points on which we could prepare statements and then he can send it out to us for comment.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Oh, yes.

MR. HARRISON: Would you be willing to do that?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes, provided it is a statement whose practical course is something that we can follow.

I think that we could certainly urge them to acquire land east of the Capitol for further future Government development there.

This is getting too crowded here.

As a matter of fact, there are too many people crowded in this whole Triangle area, too.

MR. ORR: Yet we are going to add to those buildings, too, when the Post Office and Labor Department Buildings get extensions on them.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You mean here? There are existing buildings there now. The idea is that they will in time complete the architectural design of these buildings, but there will be more people down there before they are through, rather than less.

I think we ought to urge taking the land east of the Capitol and put Government offices there, in order not to crowd more buildings down there on the west side of the Capitol. They should reserve this place for a museum, on the Mall; everything along the inside Mall should be reserved for museums and, if you feel the way you do about the Air Museum, some other site should be found that would be big enough to house historic airplanes, and the kind of things they would need, where it will not dwarf the other museum buildings; and this part, leading up to the Patent Office, should also be acquired as soon as possible.

MR. ORR: How do you feel about the Patent Office's being used as a substitute for what once was to be a museum of American Art?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You mean Contemporary Art?

MR. ORR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The idea was there would be another museum over there more or less for contemporary art; for the National Collection of Fine Arts, which is the Government museum that has a collection of contemporary paintings and sculpture.

MR. WILSON: The Patent Office is to be a National Portrait Gallery.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: In the beginning, Dr. Carmichael says that he would like to use it for other things that he has no room for now. It is a big building and I see no harm in it, but eventually it should be converted primarily to a portrait gallery.

MR. PERRY: The Chairman has said that this declaration ought to be something that people could work on, a practical thing, not theoretical. I think that is what you said.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes.

MR. ORR: I think the point is well-made in the letter is that Mr. Wilson read, that the Air Museum belongs a little more to a technological center than to a cultural center.

MR. PERRY: Yes, and there are other letters that apply to existing conditions all around here, all of which could be referred to in this declaration because their content is very pertinent.

It seems to me that the easiest way to make this declaration express the things that we are primarily concerned with, for this area, is to have it express our views regarding the disposition of this inner perimeter treatment of the Mall for the cultural purposes. If that idea is made exceedingly clear in the first part, everything else becomes corollary all the way down; and then the exceptions affecting this building,,and that, or the crowding of the traffic at that particular place falls into its proper place.

I myself am a little bit confused by pamphlets reaching my desk which start off with the traffic snarl, then go off to something else, and I find at last on the third page what the writers are shooting for.

If we could start with a declaration, not only of our duty but of everybody's duty to respect the original purpose and character of this cultural center of the Mall ---

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: If we declare that this area be retained as a future site for museums....

MR. PERRY: Everything else would fall into its proper place in this booklet we propose to write.

MR. ORR: Does this museum now being designed have technology connected with it, too?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes. It is also a historic museum.

One other thing. To whom is the declaration to be made, and what is going to happen when we make it?

Do we want to make it just on behalf of the Commission of Fine Arts and not in collaboration with the Planning Commission?

I think it would be difficult to get anything done in collaboration.

MR. PERRY: Conceivably the most effective thing would be one that isn't directed at anybody but shows our own feelings, responsibilities, and purposes.

And let it be distributed as a forceful document.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There are two things we could do. One is that we have requests from the chairmen of the House District Committee and the Senate District Committee to communicate with them as to anything of really great importance that we feel affects the city of Washington.

I think that such a declaration as this could be sent there.

MR. HARRISON: It makes sense.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: To Mr. McMillan and to Senator Neely. I think also a copy should go to the President.

MR. ORR: Don't you think it ought to go to the Planning Commission and the Public Building Service?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: To the Planning Commission and to Mr. Floete. But unless Congress or the President take a hand in implementing it, I don't think very much is going to be done.

MR. ORR: When we get out of this area to the west, we have another problem with this inner belt loop behind the Lincoln Memorial.

I think that is another project which is of great importance so far as the whole area is concerned.

I think we ought to be prepared at some time to make a statement on that. We know it is going to have a terrific impact on that area regardless of whether we have a tunnel or a bridge.

I think we ought to have a statement ready on that as well as a statement on the Mall.

I don't know what the status of this Cultural Center is, Mr. Wilson.

MR. WILSON: This design is hooked up with the inner loop, but it has no status at all officially.

MR. ORR: Is this land designated? We had a map once which showed it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This is the design prepared by Mrs. Meyer's Cultural Center Commission.

MR. ORR: We had a map here that showed this scheme farther back. It did not go down to the river, and was surrounded by a lot of apartment houses.

MR. WILSON: This is the latest scheme and shows the latest district plan for the inner loop. This is the river here. They would have to make a further connection to the inner loop, but this plan does not yet take that into consideration.

MR. ORR: Where is the location? Is it down in here?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir.

MR. ORR: Does it go to the river as indicated here?

MR. WILSON: It overhangs the river at one point here, but I don't think they will ever be able to do that.

This is the Potomac River. This is the theatre, the music hall, and the convention hall. The inner loop is running underneath here. This is 23rd Street and here is Virginia Avenue. New Hampshire Avenue, is here but it is blocked there.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Where is the Insurance Building?

MR. WILSON: The Insurance Building site is on this spot, but it cannot go here if this does.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Congress has not passed legislation to acquire this site. I had a letter from Mrs Meyer the other day--she is hoping that Congress will acquire it soon.

MR. ORR: This is the kind of situation where we could make a very bold statement. This should be done and done now, because that other site is up here, isn't it? These apartment houses would come around and shut it off.

A lot of 8-story apartment houses are coming down to the river.

M MR. WILSON: Technically we don't know about the existence of this plan. It is something I am bringing out from under the table unofficially for you to look at.

MR. ORR: I think that we can make a statement that the site of the Culture Center should extend to the river. We can make that as a statement because we know it has not been proposed.

We also know that there are projected apartment houses and insurance buildings and a few other things to be considered here.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Have we taken official action on the Cultural Center?

MR. WILSON: They have never submitted it to us. In fact, I understand this plan does not have the approval of the architect's board, although he recently presented it to the Coordinating Committee of the Planning Commission.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Without approval of Mrs. Meyer's board?

MR. WILSON: Yes. It was considered a very unilateral action on the architects part to bring it to the Planning Commission.

MR. PERRY: You mean Mr. Luckman?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. PERRY: Was he invited to?

MR. WILSON: No, I think he requested to come.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Has the Planning Commission approved the scheme?

MR. WILSON: No.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Then they have not approved it, either.

MR. ORR: I think it would be very unfortunate if that were to be built on that inside block, surrounded by all these business buildings. I think we can certainly make a statement that the site should extend to the river.

MR. WILSON: The Potomac Plaza stops right there. So it is still open there in these two blocks.

MR. ORR: We cannot prevent what is already done there now.

MR. WILSON: This is new. The lots are vacant. There is nothing on the site now.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I went to the joint hearing with the Planning Commission, when Mrs. Meyer was there and the others.

MR. WILSON: We endorsed Foggy Bottom.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We endorsed Foggy Bottom as a general site.

MR. ORR: This is still Foggy Bottom.

MR. WILSON: We did not specifically endorse any particular location for Foggy Bottom, and this scheme has not been brought to us for action yet.

MR. ORR: I do not see any reason why we cannot say that the site ought to extend to the river. It is obvious, because we have seen the drawings, which are official, of those apartment houses to be built between the river and what was selected as a site.

MR. WILSON: The only thing we have seen officially is the Peoples Life Insurance Building.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: When that came up, we said that we had no objection to the design of the building, but it would interfere with the proposed Cultural Center. Before it was built, we felt that some provision should be made about the Cultural Center.

MR. ORR: Potomac Plaza got out a brochure, which you sent us, showing that back side there.

Then, somewhere I have seen a drawing of apartment houses going outside it, between it and the river.

MR. WILSON: Yes, I sent that to you. That is their own promotion literature.

MR. ORR: The apartment house's own promotional literature?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir.

MR. ORR: Then we know it is going to happen, or at least it is in the wind; all the more reason we ought to say that this site should extend down to the river.

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MR. WILSON: Mr. Peets was at the Coordinating Committee meeting when the new scheme was presented.

MR. PEETS: And Pietro Belluschi was there. He is working as consulting architect on this big development here.

MR. ORR: The apartment houses?

MR. PEETS: He was much concerned about the scale of this center. You can see that this drawing is one hundred feet to the inch. So are these models.

In other words, this development is just about as big as the Commerce Building, and all the big Plaza, taken together.

This is 1000 feet here (indicating), and from Constitution Avenue up to the mouth of Rock Creek it is only 2800 feet, this being nearly a third as long.

MR. PERRY: Yes. He sat with us that day and he had incorporated it in a drawing for his lay-out, which was about one-third the size.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Belluschi did not like this?

MR. PEETS: Disliked it very much indeed.

When they exhibited this plan, and Luckman was telling us about it, I noticed that in this and in other cases, he put a yellow color on the building, when it was exhibited in cross-section. But he didn't do so on the river elevation.

MR. ORR: How many stories high is it?

MR. PEETS: About six. I suspected that he did not want to exhibit the extreme simplicity--let us say--the enormous size and the lack of attractiveness. I am afraid that will make everything around it look small.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The Lincoln Memorial, too?

MR. PEETS: Not so much the Lincoln Memorial, but in some views it would. Rather, the views from the Memorial Bridge, looking up this way.

I think that the distance, the beautiful effect of distance that you get looking up the channel there would be seriously hampered by that kind of a building. That is a terrace, 1000 feet long, without a bend in it. A proportionate break in it would tie the thing to the ground.

There is water up above here on the terraces.

This is all cantilevered out from this point, just about 100 feet and it has trees and water on it. You drive underneath it.

MR. ORR: He is out-Wrighting Frank Lloyd Wright.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I don't see what we can do about this, until we can get a definite design sent to us.

MR. HARRISON: The question was whether we could include it in our declaration.

MR. ORR: It seems to me that we could.

MR. HARRISON: It would have to be included in a very vague statement of our views on uses of the area.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We have already come out in favor of Foggy Bottom.

MR. ORR: Yes, but I think all we need to say now is that the site in Foggy Bottom should extend to the river and have a river frontage. We could make a statement on that.

MR. PEETS: I agreed with that before.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Miss Bennett, please take that down about the Cultural Center. We feel that an adequate site should be reserved for the Cultural Center in Foggy Bottom, a site that extends to the river.

MR. ORR: And that has river frontage.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: So that the Cultural Center will also have river frontage.

MR. PERRY: And a connection from the Mall, so that, in emphasizing our declaration regarding the use of this space for cultural purposes, it could easily be stated that Foggy Bottom would not necessarily include all the cultural activities although it would include, obviously, such large things as the Auditorium, and so forth; and then we would speak specifically about Foggy Bottom.

We should stress this sense of distributing the cultural buildings to designated locations rather than saying: Now, let's talk about Foggy Bottom, and so forth. Isn't the whole plan all one great conception?

MR. ORR: There is one thing however, that bothers me very much about this great conception. When we get down here we are going to be entirely cut off from Foggy Bottom. This is another cultural element in Foggy Bottom.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That part also seems to have a gallery in it, too.

MR. ORR: The conception has a cultural element, and theoretically, these things ought to be joined together.

MR. PERRY: I am trying to make that point fairly clear. I wouldnt describe it, beyond saying that this Washington is not a commercial city. It is a capital city. It is not only a capital city but it is also a repository for historic objects and representations, which take various forms, and make up this great inclusive term of culture.

MR. ORR: We are going to have the State Department Building from 20th to 23rd Streets. Then there is a hill at 23rd Street. Beyond the hill, between it and the river, practically everything is taken up by traffic arteries so that there is no real visual connection.

We are going to have all this commercial traffic--diesel trucks and everything else--barging through. Traffic really is the worst part of the whole show.

With that inner belt loop going through there, plus the tunnel or the bridge, and with all that traffic introduced, it will be bedlom. These areas ought to be quiet, serene places that stretch from here to the river and turn around this corner towards this new Cultural Center.

MR. PERRY: They were until the bridge problem came up.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There is a commission now studying traffic. It will come up with some recommendation, I assume, for a subway, or something of the sort, that will bring people into Washington by another method than in their own cars. It will eliminate some of these troubles, if ever carried out.

MR. ORR: It may or may not, unless well-planned in advance. We could perfectly well make a statement now that we think the present plan is exceedingly unfortunate; and now that Foggy Bottom has been designated as a site for our Cultural Center, there is greater reason it should not be connected to the inner loop and that it should not be interrupted by all these traffic arteries.

I think that is a perfectly sound statement to make.

I think the least they could do with the traffic arteries is to depress them. Even if they could do that, it would be a big help. That means depressing them from below the Lincoln Memorial, all the way up to the Cultural Center.

Now, if the tunnel is authorized, they probably cannot depress them too much, but, on the other hand, there may be a way to work it out. I still think all this section should be an open park area.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Do you want to phrase that so Miss Bennet can take it down?

MR. ORR: We have never had a look at an over-all plan for this section.

MR. HARRISON: I think you have to watch out for many things. I think we do not want to take on our opponents all at one time. I think we want to take them on piecemeal and not at one fell swoop. I agree with you one hundred per cent, but I am objecting only to this first recommendation we are making.

I think our recommendation that that Art Center should extend down to the water is right, but to start to take on the Traffic Commission, the District authorities, the National Planning Commission, the Park Commission, the Congress and the White House all at once on this thing might destroy anything you could get started.

MR. PERRY: Don't forget the Chamber of Commerce.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We might be accused of barging into something that isn't our real function.

MR. HARRISON: I think it is, David. Let me go on a bit on that subject.

If L'Enfant could make a plan of Washington and do something about it, if McKim and Burnham could do so, I think we certainly have a right to make a plan and say something about it, from the Fine Arts Commission's point of view, don't you?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes, yes.

MR. HARRISON: I do not think we should delegate that authority to anybody else; but I think it has to be a very serious plan of some kind, and be ready for presentation at such time as we want to do it. Now on this declaration that we are to go forward with, and which is the subject of our meeting today, on Foggy Bottom I would limit our discussion to a proposal that, whatever does go up there, it should extend to the river rather than get into the traffic question.

MR. PERRY: If we could concentrate on this point, we could say that this location is not going to be adequate to take care of all present and future cultural activities. There are other related factors of very much interest.

MR. HARRISON: Others should do so-and-so and should tie in eventually to this same Cultural Center.

MR. ORR: Don't forget however that the one thing that is going to interrupt this very nice development in this area down here, is going to be traffic. I think that we ought at least to say it is going to be very unfortunate that the Inner Loop now separates these two parts. Traffic will have a terrific impact on the whole area.

MR. PERRY: Traffic, like children, should not be seen nor heard, in a Cultural Center.

MR. ORR: You know what the trucks are like these days, with diesel motors and big pipes running up the side, spawing fumes all the way. They will be coming through here in just the same way.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: They should be diverted farther down the river.

MR. ORR: It is something that has not happened, so I still think we should point it out.

I think, in all this engineering, Wally, they could depress these lanes so as to eliminate most of it. They could still keep a green area.

MR. HARRISON: It could possibly be some general statement that does not antagonize everybody, and arouse fears that we are simply trying to take over their functions.

MR. PERRY: Nobody can object fundamentally to the designation of this area as a cultural area, except a few people.

MR. ORR: Now that we have been requested by the District and the chairmen of the House and Senate District Committees to send our views up to them, I think they would be appreciative of receiving a long look ahead. These matters only come to them piecemeal. I think they can see what we are talking about and they might be very helpful in bringing about development.

MR. PERRY: Every one of our objections, then, would fall into a compartment which would apply to this general statement of principles, and we would be understood.

MR. HARRISON: Then we all understand that this statement of principles is a frightfully important thing, if it is going to happen.

MR. PERRY: Yes, very.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Let's get back to the Foggy Bottom phrasing. How do you want to phrase it?

MISS BENNETT: I just have the phrases on the Cultural Center; I do not have anything about traffic.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: What do you want to say about traffic? Future traffic development should be depressed below the surface, or ---

MR. ORR: I don't think we ought to tell them how to do it, but I think we ought to state that it would be very desirable for the new cultural area of Foggy Bottom and the cultural area of the Mall be tied together with open parkland, and not cut up with traffic arteries.

MR. PERRY: Couldn't we subdivide our traffic statement and declare: That in our opinion the atmosphere of Washington certainly is not sympathetic to through traffic of a heavy type; that we have been saying this over the years;

That this was one of the things which we were told, in the first instance, that this bridge was going not to allow, but, by simply changing their regulations, they will allow more and more traffic per minute, more weight, and more lanes.

If we do not say traffic per se, but traffic in its entirety through the city, the phrase has more purpose.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Traffic going through Washington?

MR. PERRY: I am now concentrating on a traffic impasse, where traffic is going to become so heavy that its natural flow is going to be more difficult. If we can declare now that we shall always and permanently be opposed to any traffic plan to permit through traffic of the heavy type ---

MR. ORR: I think we could approach it from another basis, now that Foggy Bottom appears to be an approved area, and will become another cultural element in the city. This whole area should be tied together with open parkland and traffic should be organized in such a manner as not to interfere, or some such basis as that. I think it is entirely feasible.

MR. PERRY: I think there is a strong determination on their part to use these bridges or tunnels for heavy traffic.

MR. ORR: Could we have that map again?

MR. WILSON: The traffic map or the road map?

MR. ORR: This will do.

From here on down there may not be heavy traffic. It may be restricted to passenger car traffic, but the need for connection here is apparent. Here are the parts I would now like to see tied together. I think all of these traffic lanes could be depressed in such a way that they would not trespass on the Lincoln Memorial. I think it is a matter of organization of traffic in that area.

You could get this area connected around here (indicating). This is quite a high hill here, Wally, coming up 23rd Street.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Are we not going to be asking too much to insist that this be made a park area down here?

MR. ORR: This hill does that already.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That will be so.

MR. WILSON: Everything will go except the buildings on top of the hill; and they don't know what they are going to do with that site. The hill is the main part.

MR. HARRISON: Where is the park area now? Is this all park area in here?

MR. WILSON: There are buildings there, an old brewery, old stables and a restaurant; even a tombstone establishment, all sorts of things.

MR. ORR: Even if traffic in this area through here could be depressed, and this kept open so that the Cultural Center would, at least, come down that way and border the river, it would be very desirable.

MR. HARRISON: There is a chance, a real chance for a study to be made jointly by the Fine Arts Commission, and the other people concerned which would be of great advantage to others in Washington with their problems.

MR. PERRY: Very great.

MR. ORR: First you will have to get more technical men on the Planning Commission who understand what this is all about.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: At the time we discussed getting the railroad underground, several people--I think Bartholomew, McConihe and others--said that any help they could give us on that would be fine.

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At that time also I wrote to Von Buskirk who is chairman of the group that did such a very fine job for Pittsburgh, and I said, "How would you like to come down here and work here for a few months, at least, and tell us what you think could be done in an over-all way?"

He said, "It is impossible." He had very good reason. But if there were somebody of that sort who has had experience and success somewhere else, it would be very helpful, I think, to get him to make such a report.

MR. PERRY: Like Bartholomew himself?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes.

MR. PERRY: By way of review, in my mind, we want to publish a booklet, in a very attractive format, imprinting, and spacing, so that our points are clear, in their proper order, and not too hard to read; a booklet supported by attractive plans, possibly in color, here and there, with a few photographic views emphasizing the points as they arise rather than merely an illustrated booklet.

This is what I have in mind. Some of our funds could be spent for it. A booklet might be directed, almost, with a direct letter of transmittal on its first page, to these two particular individuals. The edition would be sufficient in number to do the most good. Some would be kept aside and would be distributed where these people might think and where we think best.

The booklet should be aimed at highlighting all the facts and not end up in being the rather unsatisfactory business of being just another plan.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Do you know anybody who could prepare such a plan, with advice from Mr. Peets perhaps.

MR. WILSON: People are very hard to get these days.

MR. PEETS: I suggest that the word "plan" should not be used. It should be a program for a plan or something like that.

MR. PERRY: There would have to be illustrated sections to show what we have in mind.

MR. PEETS: It is difficult to know how to handle this? Traffic is mentioned in the President's letter approving the location of the Constitution Avenue Bridge. He approved the bill, but then went on to say that traffic could be a very great damage to the Lincoln Memorial, and to this and to that, but he did say that the heavy traffic by all means should be kept out of there.

There was a whole column in the newspaper of things that might result from the things that he was approving. He didn't make a plan. He didn't suggest anything else. He was pointing out dangers and deficiencies, and so forth, in a very general sense.

I think that that should be the motive here, rather than a plan. I am inclined to think there shouldn't any plan be made.

MR. ORR: The plan we are speaking about has only to do with the cultural areas, especially the Mall, because if we were to get into the rest of the plan of the city of Washington we are going to be in pretty deep.

We have written a letter about this Air Museum now. I think one of the next things we have to think about theoretically, is the meeting to be held about two weeks from this time, the week of the 12th, when we are asked to meet with PBS in New York on the design of FOB 6, 8, 9, 10.

MR. HARRISON: Can't we get notice to them about our views on that building right now?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That you will meet with them?

Mr. ORR: No. They had better start re-studying that design of FOB 10.

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国—东盟贸易与投资合作论坛”上，中国外经贸部副部长朱镕基在致辞中，首次提出“中国—东盟自由贸易区”的概念。

MR. PERRY: Especially if we are going to object to that in mass and size.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Will somebody phrase a motion about that building at 10th Street opposite Archives on the Mall, as to what the Commission recommends?

MR. ORR: The building should be restudied from another viewpoint than that previously submitted.

MR. PERRY: Make it a little stronger, Doug, by saying--

MR. PEETS: Give them a little angle, a little choice of direction.

MR. PERRY: In accordance with our previously expressed opinion with regard to the trend toward larger and larger buildings, which we believe is getting out of hand, we make the suggestion that ...

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We recommend that this building be restudied as to the scale. Are you willing to consult with them about the design?

MR. ORR: We will be consulting theoretically two weeks from now.

MR. HARRISON: The Commission feels that the proposed building is out of scale with the surrounding buildings.

MR. PERRY: And has so stated.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We have already told them that in a letter and they have written back and said they would be delighted to have us give them suggestions and meet with them on the 12th.

MR. HARRISON: Restudy and make it lower. Isn't that what you are talking about?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Cannot that be handled when you meet in New York?

MR. ORR: If they come up with this in New York we will have to start all over this ground again. In the interim two weeks they might have a chance to restudy it.

MR. HARRISON: One way is by writing a letter. Why don't you call the architects up, Doug?

MR. ORR: I think it is up to the Public Buildings Administration to do that.

MR. HARRISON: Could David call McConihe?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We can call him up after lunch, and tell him.

By the way, is there any date that is most agreeable to the three of you?

MR. ORR: I cannot do it on the 15th or 16th.

MR. PERRY: The 12th. And where is it?

MR. HARRISON: It is all right for me. Where do you want to have it?

MR. PERRY: Where is this meeting?

MR. WILSON: In their office in New York.

MR. HARRISON: They have an office up there.

MR. ORR: It is way downtown.

MR. HARRISON: We could meet in my office.

MR. ORR: The 15th or 16th?

MR. PERRY: The 12th is Monday.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Is the 12th all right?

MR. ORR: That would be all right, yes.

MR. WILSON: I will call and see if I can arrange it.

MR. HARRISON: How about the 13th or 14th? Can you make it then? Were you going to be at that meeting?

MR. PEETS: I have to be in Milwaukee. I am going to be there the week beginning the 12th.

MR. HARRISON: I am just putting it off from Monday because some people may be coming back late Monday.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Make it Monday afternoon?

MR. HARRISON: Or Tuesday.

MR. PERRY: Tuesday afternoon would be a perfectly good time. I could fly down at noon.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Miss Bennett, could you take this down? On Tuesday afternoon the architect members will meet with Mr. McConihe's people in New York, either at Mr. Harrison's office---

MR. HARRISON: Or at their office.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: At half-past one.

Now, how is the rest of the matter left? You want me to draft a letter about this Mall area down here?

MR. HARRISON: And about the Southwest area, and about this Air Museum.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: About the museum, first.

Let us have a motion on the Air Museum, because I feel I will have to face Dr. Carmichael and the Regents.

The Commission considered the---

MR. ORR: Doesn't that letter cover it for the time being?

MR. WILSON: Everything is already in it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I see.

MR. WILSON: I read it to you.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Is this letter all right?

MR. ORR: I think that is all right for the time being.

MR. PEETS: Don't we want to be sure that the over-all plan includes some fair promises of space for other purposes, and that sort of thing?

MR. PERRY: Try to half close your eyes and look at this model. Symmetry is not necessarily godliness but assymetry has no place here, certainly.

MR. ORR: Where are we going to put the Carrier Enterprise? Is it to be moved in the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Basin?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The Navy Department has got some ideas about that. It couldn't be near the Lincoln Memorial. Couldn't get in the river, for one thing. It would have to go to Anacostia or down by the War College.

MR. WILSON: I have written a letter on that, too.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We are skipping about and leaving undone a lot of business.

MR. WILSON: If you look over at that picture of Hains Point over there, the Enterprise is in the picture. It was made only to show how the carrier could be put along the shore someplace.

It would have to be fastened to the shore permanently.

They usually fasten ships in concrete or earth.

MR. ORR: I feel that is the place for it.

Is that the golf course? What is the building at the end?

MR. WILSON: A restaurant.

MR. PEETS: There will be mobs of people there early Sunday morning.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Do you approve of that site?

MR. ORR: There are a lot of complications there; there will need to be a lot of parking area near that thing, because on Sundays or holidays---

MR. HARRISON: What is it for?

MR. ORR: The Carrier Enterprise Memorial.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Admiral Halsey's pet undertaking.

MR. PEETS: It must rise high out of the water, must it not?

MR. WILSON: Fifty feet.

MR. PEETS: It will be much more conspicuous than the impression you get from here.

MR. WILSON: The trees are much higher than it is.

MR. ORR: Why commemorate one ship out of the entire fleet? It is right in close there, isn't it?

MR. WILSON: Yes, it might have been up a little further.along the shore.

MR. ORR: Say good-bye to part of that golf course because by the time you get all the parking space that is going to be required around there they will lose some space.

MR. WILSON: It could be there or put down there (indicating) by the airport.

MR. ORR: Won't they consider that pretty inaccessible to the public?

MR. WILSON: They have the highways coming across here.

MR. HARRISON: I don't think you would have much chance of getting it opposite those air strips.

MR. WILSON: I don't, either, but it has been suggested.

I have a letter here that I prepared on that that I would like to read.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: All right. Could you read it?

MR. WILSON: "The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have asked me to write you that they endorse the views of the Navy Department as expressed in its report on S. J. Res. 96."

(Mr. Wilson read the balance of the letter referred to.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Could we put something in there about not being too near the Lincoln Memorial? You say along the Potomac or Anacostia River. That might mean anything.

MR. WILSON: There are any number of sites that should be studied. I don't think anybody has any intention of putting it near the Lincoln Memorial.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Say; "Provided it does not conflict with the existing memorials," or something like that.

MR. WILSON: I think I said that here; "the main problem would be to locate an object the size of the Enterprise, in the landscape so that it would not overpower its existing monuments."

MR. ORR: "Or otherwise detract from the appearance of the city."

The important thing in this matter is to indicate that we would try to help them solve their problems, and then it is up to them to let other factors decide whether they are going to be able to bring it here or not.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Have we been asked to comment on the legislation?

MR. WILSON: The Bureau of the Budget has asked us to comment.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Then all in favor of this legislation, please say aye; opposed, no.

(The motion was then put to a vote and unanimously carried.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Is there any other vital thing that has not been disposed of?

MR. WILSON: Is the letter all right on the Air Musuem or what are your ideas further?

MR. ORR: I think that letter takes care of it for the time being.

MR. PERRY: Are we faced with the necessity for making a suggestion as to where the air musuem might go? If we say that it should not be there ---

MR. WILSON: I don't think so, because we have another bill, that Representative Hyde of Maryland has introduced, to buy one of the first air fields in this area at Hyattsville, near Maryland University, and put the Air Museum out there. The Smithsonian does not favor moving the Air Museum to Hyattsville.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Are they proposing to buy land near American University on Massachusetts Avenue?

MR. WILSON: No. At the University of Maryland.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I don't think they want to do that.

MR. WILSON: I don't think so, either; I think we should probably report unfavorably on that bill.

MR. HARRISON: Can we see that letter again?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Let's read that letter and have you got the bill about the Air Musuem that we would be commenting on, the one to be located at Hyattsville?

MR. WILSON: The members of the Commission of Fine Arts have asked me to say that they would be glad to see the Congress authorize the construction of a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution.

They will be glad to advise in the development and design of such a building which by its very nature will present difficult problems for its architects in size and scale.

(Mr. Wilson read the letter referred to.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This one is a scientific museum. This one and this one.

MR. WILSON: It is recommended, therefore, that the site for such a building be fixed definitely only after a study for this purpose has been made by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Smithsonian Institution; and that mention of provisions to make such a study be incorporated in the legislation.

MR. HARRISON: Is this going to bring up that old fight about modern architecture? Is this building they are submitting Saarinen's competition building?

MR. WILSON: No. There is no design yet for this newly proposed building.

MR. HARRISON: Then this block we have here does not mean anything?

MR. PERRY: I too thought this was to be Saarinen's building.

MR. WILSON: That design is completely out.

MR. ORR: It is a block model taken from his winning design.

MR. PERRY: Then there is little tie-in with this.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Couldn't we leave out the mention of architecture and say, in scale with the National Gallery?

MR. HARRISON: I think the letter is okay.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I will be blamed for this.

MR. HARRISON: No, I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I do want to protect the National Gallery. I don't think we could ---

MR. PERRY: Quote us as initiating this thing. That is what we have done.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That will not help.

MR. PEETS: You had a point there about the Smithsonian's being a technical institution, among other things. I don't feel that the mere fact of its being technical bears against the Air Museum's location there, but it is rather, the scale of the operation, the enormous objects that are to be handled there.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Carmichael would say, if he were here, that they will only have a few planes in the building, and will keep the rest at Hyattsville or some other place?

MR. HARRISON: I think the letter covers it pretty well.

MR. ORR: I do, for the time being.

MR. HARRISON: As long as we do not get into a knock-down fight that we are rejecting Saarinen's proposal without discussing it very carefully.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That design would not do for an air museum at all.

MR. HARRISON: That is all I was saying.

MR. PERRY: That competition was also for the Smithsonian.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It was for the National Collection of Fine Arts.

MR. ORR: That building that McKim and White planned and previously designed for an air museum, went, I think, in here, was it not?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. ORR: It was in very good scale with the Smithsonian Group.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: They had that sort of a building?

MR. HARRISON: I even think this building coming up here might have done very well. It is a very simple building.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Carmichael says he will see that anything they do is in scale and does not overpower the National Gallery.

MR. HARRISON: It will really have to balance the National Gallery in some form or other.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Can we say we do not want that site devoted to the use as an Air Museum? That is what the Smithsonian wants, and they now say they would rather have it there.

MR. HARRISON: You cannot say no generally because there might be parts of the Air Museum that would be very desirable up there.

MR. PEETS: We are talking about the question of scale of buildings.

MR. PERRY: We would have no control of what they show in their showcase.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think it is difficult for us to say no. The Smithsonian regents, and Secretary Carmichael wanted an Air Museum there. It is hard for us to say that to them that they shall not have it, as long as the exterior of the building ---

MR. HARRISON: Let's read the letter again.

MR. PERRY: Let's see whether we are not stronger by devoting ourselves to appearance rather than use.

MR. WILSON: On the other hand, CFA has been committed to an Art Museum there. It has been planned to put an Art Musuem there for many years.

MR. HARRISON: That is stated in the letter, but let's go on and see what we are saying against the Air Museum.

MR. WILSON: The proposed location of this building, however, raises issues that the Commission believes should be carefully studied from all possible angles before it is definitely fixed.

The site tentatively chosen requires that a long projected museum for display of American art will be displaced from a position where it was to balance the National Gallery of Art.

The Commission is reluctant to see the planned relationship between the National Gallery and the proposed art museum on the Mall cast away. A museum devoted to the development of aeronautics would seem to be more logically a part of a technological group than an art group.

MR. HARRISON: I don't think that is our business.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It isn't American art but contemporary art. The idea was that the building would be devoted to contemporary art.

MR. WILSON: I will strike the last sentence, then.

MR. PERRY: Isn't that enough, just what you read?

MR. WILSON: We understand that the space available in this location is large enough to satisfy only a greatly reduced part of the total program desirable for an air museum.

Any building built here must be compatible with the National Gallery of Art in scale and architecture and it would, in our opinion, be most difficult to reconcile the design of a building for so widely different a purpose with the design of the National Gallery.

MR. HARRISON: I wouldn't say that.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I wouldn't stress that because we cannot ask them to make a duplicate of the National Gallery.

MR. HARRISON: They could question what we are saying about that, when we don't know. The Regents would question it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: We could do that only after we saw the designs, I think.

To whom is this letter going to be addressed?

MR. WILSON: To the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: He has asked for comment on the bill?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The bill authorizes the Air Museum to be placed here?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I wish it could be deferred until after Carmichael gets back. I don't like to throw a monkeywrench into his machinery when he is not here, but I think I have given you all the arguments he would give. I am not able to convince you.

MR. WILSON: Any building erected specifically for an Air Museum would necessarily have to be designed with the particular requirements and scale in mind; and yet part of it should not be crowded into an area that would be too small.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population. It is a very interesting and informative study of the social and economic conditions of the country.

The second part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the political conditions of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the political conditions of the country.

The third part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the economic conditions of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the economic conditions of the country.

The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the cultural conditions of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the cultural conditions of the country.

MR. PEETS: They would?

MR. HARRISON: I think that is assuming something before we know what they are going to put into the museum. Suppose they decide not to have airplanes or anything else around.

MR. PERRY: Or just motors?

MR. WILSON: They said they were planning to put airplanes in it.

MR. HARRISON: Nothing but medals, perhaps.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It is the last site left on the Mall for an art museum, such as we previously understood they wanted. Do they now wish to preempt that site by putting in an air museum that could be built in some other place, and much larger, so that they could take in more planes?

MR. ORR: Put it back where it was.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: And the Commission has misgivings about it.

MR. PERRY: The first paragraph is very strong, especially that part about grouping of art functions, and predicating our stand upon the previous understanding.

MR. HARRISON: You could add a sentence that this is the last site available on the Mall.

MR. PEETS: That is a mighty important point if it is not contestable, and if it is really so.

MR. HARRISON: How about these two sites? Would you call those available?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: That is the National Gallery's for possible future additions; it is established in the law. This ought to be reserved, too.

I doubt if anything will be built there. In fact, I hope it will not be, but it is a way of protecting the Gallery and it ought to be protected, too.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you regarding the matter of the

enclosed documents.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

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I am sure you will find them of interest.

I am sure you will find them of interest.

That is reserved to the Smithsonian.

MR. ORR: It would be pretty desirable to put something here?

MR. PERRY: That is a poor reason.

MR. WILSON: There is something else we will have to watch out for, here, because you know that long triangle, beautiful triangle down there is to be bisected by an open-cut tunnel, another part of the inner loop.

MR. PEETS: Too bad Doug's monument to Taft isn't there.

MR. ORR: I tried my best to get a fountain there instead of the carillon that is to go further up on the hill but I could not do it. I had them all there, but I could not sell the idea. The lady wanted a carillon.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think this ought to prevent an open cut there.

MR. PERRY: I now make an irrelevant suggestion. If the Air Museum is going to be much reduced in size,--there is the Smithsonian there,--it could be brought down here farther.

MR. WILSON: That area now belongs in this 10th Street Mall.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Then you would have George Garrett and Zeckendorf and everybody else on your neck because they want to keep 10th Street open. The Smithsonian did want the Air Museum there.

MR. PERRY: I am speaking of a very much reduced building.

MR. PEETS: I must go now.

(Exit Mr. Peets.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There is no use going back over that fight.

MR. PERRY: I mean a very much smaller building. It was the size, the immense size of the other one that killed it, not the location.

MR. ORR: They had a "wineglass" plan arrangement to handle this traffic much better.

MR. PERRY: They would have to limit the building to that size. It is probably impossible.

MR. HARRISON: David, is there any chance someday of your getting hold of Garrett and asking him what the possibilities of completing that thing are? What is happening?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Oh, George?

MR. HARRISON: Find out what Zeckendorf is up to.

MR. ORR: Apparently building nothing, but talking a lot about it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think they haven't got the Government money yet.

MR. WILSON: They have just recently within this last three weeks made a bid to buy that land and develop it; but the Redevelopment Agency has not acted on it yet. The papers have given out a statement that they think it is acceptable, and that RLA will accept the offer.

MR. HARRISON: Then it is moving ahead?

MR. WILSON: Yes, it is moving ahead.

MR. HARRISON: I think that whole area, in its development, is frightfully important to Washington.

MR. WILSON: Specifically, what they call "the town center" part of it is involved.

MR. HARRISON: As long as they start the part far enough away from the Mall so that if it doesn't bother the Mall. The odd idea of getting that by first---

MR. WILSON: It is the farthest to the south.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I do not think we ought to get into that fight, do you?

MR. ORR: I don't know. I would still like to see the Air Museum back here at 10th Street.

MR. PERRY: Yes, sir.

MR. ORR: Why can't they span the street?

MR. PERRY: That might be a fight that we could start. In other words, a smaller building in there would bring up the question of relocation of these offices and not abet the trend of making more and more of them.

MR. HARRISON: That meeting is for the 12th or the 13th, isn't it?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Have you got the time and place now?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I am to write a letter about this bill, to study the site again?

MR. WILSON: We have the letter written.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Yes. And do you want a letter written about the Auditorium Commission?

MR. WILSON: When we get the transcript, Mr. Finley, I will go over it with you and we will pick out what is to be done.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I want to be sure exactly what you want done.

MR. ORR: In this statement of principles that we are going to prepare, I would like to talk about several things ---

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It is getting late now and our final words on that will have to come later today.

MR. ORR: I don't know whether you want to go back to the railroad, the warehouse, the 10th Street Mall, and the crowding of these sites, but I think they are all awfully important to be discussed.

MR. PERRY: Why couldn't they be mentioned as encroachments on the L'Enfant Plan rather than as things which should be studied now as problems.

If they are brought in as obstacles rather than as targets ---

MR. ORR: I feel that this section of the city will never be good with this railroad here and I think we can point out why. I think it is worth showing why because it may as well start by going down to the river in another way, without making a loop around here. That would free up the plan.

As a matter of fact, it is what brought this controversy into being.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: They will answer that they do not have money and the railroad will not pay for the work to go underground.

MR. ORR: I think we still ought to point it out.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I also feel very strongly about that railroad.

MR. ORR: I don't think that Senator Chavez has any realization of what it has done to the projected plans. I think if he had a little knowledge of it he might be interested in discussing it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You think the letter ought to be directed to Senator Chavez?

MR. ORR: When we get this declaration all together I think it ought to point out all of these things. They ought to be included in the over-all pattern.

How do you feel about it, Wally?

MR. HARRISON: I am afloat a little on this one. We have discussed a certain number of things, and David was going to write a letter about them, Doug.

MR. ORR: I am going beyond that point with this.

MR. HARRISON: We have some other things on which I think we have gotten no place, and we will have to talk all this over some more.

I don't see how we are going to do our brochure unless we have money to do it, and have personnel to do it.

Elbert Peets could possibly do some work on it now with some of that \$2,500.

I am all in favor of doing anything we can pictorially that will support our argument, if we can use it for nothing else than sending it up to the White House.

MR. ORR: Yes. I too think it is worthwhile doing for that alone.

MR. HARRISON: We need something describing what we want.

MR. ORR: Why don't we get all these ideas together and get them down on paper.

MR. HARRISON: I think that is the best way to do.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I will try to get it down on paper before the meeting of the Commission in September.

MR. PERRY: Zeckendorf is putting up a real stymie to the proper development of the Smithsonian Institution and to us.

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. PERRY: To us it is already crowded with its very finite requirements, in this day and generation, but, in 50 years, it will be a lot more crowded.

There will be a lot more there. It seems to be the obvious thing to go on that 10th Street Mall, in order to develop the Institution there, and put in buildings for its use.

MR. WILSON: Particularly since the 10th Street Mall doesn't seem to do anything for the city, or for the Zeckendorf project either.

MR. ORR: All I think he wants is to get his project leading into the Mall.

MR. PERRY: Not only does it do nothing for the city plan ---

MR. ORR: Or the Mall, but I think it defeats the purpose of the development of the Mall. In other words, I still think that Air Musuem could go on that site as part of the expansion of 10th Street.

MR. PERRY: Smaller.

MR. ORR: Perhaps smaller, perhaps done in a different way so that it could still suitably go there.

MR. PERRY: It would rather stymie itself to have a small building and then have to get by with it.

MR. ORR: It is still feasible to put it there.

MR. PERRY: I wonder, in making our statement with regard to the Mall, whether the Chairman has some feeling about opposing this building here. Has it already been referred to us?

Now, it might be a polite and politic thing to describe the succession of plans which have been designated over the years in certain areas, to be devoted to the expansion of the Smithsonian Institution; and to show how, in the light of new pressures, those allocations have been changed, the implication being that the land is being taken away from the Smithsonian.

Of course, they are getting land over across the Mall there and the History and Technology Building is one of them, to be sure, but it might be well to point out how this method of development is objected to. We object to it for other reasons as well as the fact that the Smithsonian is going to end up with less land than they were promised.

MR. WILSON: They won't, I don't believe, Mr. Perry, because the museum that goes in there ---

MR. PERRY: More than makes up for it?

MR. WILSON: And it is the Smithsonian's, too.

MR. PERRY: I know. That makes up for the land that has been taken away from them elsewhere, but it can also be put on another basis, that it would seem injudicious at this time not to leave an area for further expansion of the Smithsonian Institution.

Inasmuch as we are taking this site, we are hoping that they will not take the last site away from them, because they are encroaching on the Smithsonian.

I speak of this because it might be strengthening our statement if we took into consideration all of the matters concerning the Smithsonian.

MR. ORR: I think it would. After all, the Smithsonian is the all-inclusive governmental agency for all this museum activity, is it not?

MR. PERRY: It is the great national museum.

I would like very much to be able to --- Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. PERRY: We cannot stop this transept building, opposite the Archives now, but here are these two and here is Mr. Zeckendorf starting one.

The railroad goes there, does it? Where is this warehouse? The warehouse is there.

MR. ORR: Directly behind, yes.

MR. PERRY: Now, if this land here could be allocated to the Smithsonian for expansion, it would have a double barrelled advantage. First it would take out of consideration at the present time the continuation of office buildings down here and it would be devoted to museum purposes.

The second is that it would ease up this difficulty that the way Smithsonian feel if we took the air museum out of there so that an art museum could be built here facing the National Gallery.

MR. WILSON: Yes.

That land in there was allocated to the Smithsonian, and now they get it back again. We have to gain friends rather than foes as a result of our memoranda.

MR. ORR: On the original L'Enfant Plan, this part here was a sort of square, and this diagonal came here and went back to the Capitol. This was 8th Street. You need something over here.. It went through to the proposed Naval Column, which is way down here.

What I am saying is that this has been blocked off. In my opinion, you should get your good circulation through here. This street goes back to the Patent Office. You can put this space in between, and then come on down here to get into the Southwest. Something of that kind would allow you to go back and flank it with the Air Museum, and to put something else here.

That is why I say that the railroad, plus the warehouse, blocks a decent arrangement of the whole thing.

So I would still like to go back and stress that.

MR. PERRY: So would I.

